

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

## NAPOLEON III.

THE Presidential chrysalis has assumed the last and perfect form, and that which was once a grub now soars upon wings of Imperial purple. M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has been hailed by his subjects by the style and title of Napoleon III. Although not anointed, or robed, or crowned, he is, to all intents and purposes, a real Emperor. It only depends on his own good will and pleasure to fix the day when the last formalities shall be gone through, and when a crowning spectacle, more dazzling and gorgeous than any which have preceded it, shall announce to the amused Parisians, to the delighted French peasantry, and to surprised and half-bewildered Europe, that the dynasty of the Bonapartes has been re-established. The new Emperor has taken care, in the selection of his title, to found a claim more ancient than that which he derives from the suffrages of living men. He will not consent to be known as Napoleon II., because he chooses to consider that there has already been an Emperor of the French under that title, although it is as notorious to the most devoted adherent of the Bonapartes, as it is to all Europe, that such a Potentate never reigned. The line of the Bonapartes is not to be broken by any act or deed of Louis Napoleon. According to him it is not a new thing that has been created, but an old thing that has been restored. It dates from 1804, and if the actual race of Frenchmen did not choose to submit to the Bonapartean dynasty, the divine right of the present inheritor of the

power and *prestige* of the name would be in no degree invalidated. It is Bonapartist legitimacy that asserts its irrefragable privilege, and claims a purer legitimacy and prerogative than those of the Bourbons. Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis Philippe, and the Republic, are all ignored, and their reigns and deeds are henceforth to be a blank in that Imperial history, which takes no cognizance but of Bonapartes and of Napoleons. It is certainly not for Englishmen to object, unless as mere critics and *cognoscenti*, to an arrangement which seems to have such charms for the French. The right of that people to acquiesce in and applaud the new Government is unquestionable; while the duty of this country is equally clear, to respect the actual chief of the state, whatever his title may be, as long as he respects the general law of nations. But, while all sensible men in this country will admit this, and oppose any attempt to quarrel with the French on such a ground, they will as certainly exercise their right of criticism upon this new play, just as they do upon a new book, a new picture, a new opera, or a new *danseuse*. There is at least one country in the world where opinion is free to express itself; and in that country the merits or demerits of Napoleon III.—great as he is—will be freely canvassed.

Though we live in a wonderful age, and when to be surprised at anything wears an aspect of rawness and inexperience, it begins to be apparent that Louis Napoleon is its most wonderful product. We may know where to look for many men more able, more honest, and more brilliant, but where shall we look for a

man whose fortunes are in every way so extraordinary? Even the destiny of the first Napoleon himself is scarcely to be compared to that of his successor. If we reflect upon the “why and because” of things, it does not, after all, appear so very unnatural or strange that one of the greatest generals and ablest administrators the world ever saw—and a man who consolidated the power and extended the fame of the French nation till they rung throughout the world, should have reached the perilous heights of Empire, as that the invader of Boulogne with a steam-boat and a tame eagle—the prisoner of Ham—the exile of Regent-street—the penniless man about town—the adventurer, who had gained no battles, reformed no laws, and extended no territory, should vault into so lofty a seat. In this respect the fortunes of Napoleon III. are far more wonderful than those of Napoleon I. The sudden changes in Oriental politics—did we know them all—might, perhaps, offer some parallel to such a career; but, in the annals of Europe, we search in vain for such a character and such a history.

But, it is evident that the end is not yet. Louis Napoleon is Emperor; but is he Emperor merely because the French love him or confide in him? It is a question that Europe may well ask, whether there is not a large admixture of national spite, as well as vaingloriousness, in the choice that has been made? Had there been no such flight as that from Elba; no such day as Waterloo; no such event as the entrance of the allied armies into Paris; and had Napoleon I. died peaceably, of the gout, or



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—(SEE PAGE 381.)



of old age, in the Palace of the Tuileries, it is possible, and highly probable, that the French might have execrated his memory as much as they now adore it. There is a sanctity in great misfortune, which all men feel and reverence. Napoleon I., defeated, disrowned, and exiled to a lonely rock in the ocean, established a claim on the hearts of the French; and, when his overthrow became the humiliation of the whole people, his name became as dear to the national vanity as his misfortunes were to its sympathy. Europe coalesced against France, and deprived her of her Bonaparte. The French have felt as if they owed Europe a grudge for the deed; and they have now taken their revenge in a manner which we hope will prove harmless, though it looks menacing. They have of their own good-will, and in the exercise of their undoubted right, undone the work of 1815, and restored the family of which the Allied Sovereigns deprived them. They have done it in satisfaction of their vanity. They have installed and worshipped their Bonaparte, and their wounded self-love rejoices in the salve, and promises to get well again. But after a time Napoleon III. will find that the French look for something more than a name in their autocrat; and that, if they have yielded up their liberties to a master, they expect an equivalent in the "glory" which they love, and in the extension of territory which they covet. When they shall demand the *quid pro quo*—as they are certain to do—the difficulties of the Emperor, and perhaps of Europe, will begin.

If we take a review of the state of the Continent in this first week of the reign of Napoleon III., we shall find it much more warlike, and far less consolatory than the speech of Louis Napoleon at Bordeaux, would indicate it to be. France herself possesses, according to the excellent authority of the *Almanach de Gotha*, an army of no less than 404,500 men, and 328 ships of war, including 102 armed steam-vessels; and 27,000 sailors and marines, a greater naval force than that of Great Britain. Austria bristles with bayonets, and keeps up an army of 540,000 men. Her whole territory is under the operation of martial law; and the rigor of the system is such that a traveller, besides his ordinary passport, cannot move from the railway station to his hotel without a special pass; or go from his hotel to the station without another. Prussia maintains a regular army of 225,550 men, capable of being augmented at a few days' notice to 575,362 men, by the calling out of the two contingents of the Landwehr. Russia possesses an army variously estimated: the *Almanach de Gotha* states the infantry to comprise 3993 companies, and the cavalry 802 squadrons, besides the artillery and the engineers, and hosts of irregular Cossacks and Barkirs. All these included cannot amount to less than 750,000 men, and it is probable that, if stated at one million, their numbers would not be exaggerated. Such are the forces of the continental powers, maintained partly to repress and coerce their own subjects, and partly because they distrust France and each other, and think it prudent to be prepared for a general war. It is impossible to reflect upon such facts as these without fears for the peace of the world;—fears which there is nothing in the personal character of the new French Emperor or in the public necessities of his position to remove or to allay. Yet we may, nevertheless, be permitted to hope that all will work for the best. The Divine Providence which shapes our ends, ordains that right shall ultimately emerge from all conflicts, and establish itself above all contingencies.

It was, no doubt, necessary that France should suffer from a violent attack of Bonapartism. She is now in the full fever and paroxysm of her malady; and, until she be quite well, Europe will, no doubt, endeavour to keep aloof from her. That war is as necessary to the Emperor, as the Emperor has been to the French, we still believe, notwithstanding the contrary assertion of the speech at Bordeaux. In support of the opinion stated last week that Africa, and not Europe, would be its field, it may be mentioned that, since the triumphal entry of Louis Napoleon into Paris, the *Moniteur* has announced that Abd-el-Kader will be allowed to depart from France, and to reside in Turkey. Napoleon III. knows what he is about. Such an act of apparent generosity may, perhaps, provide the restless spirits in his army with the employment and the "glory" for which they hunger and thirst.

### THE THIRD RING OF SATURN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The statement in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last respecting the performance of the Craig telescope on the planet Saturn conveys the impression that the slate-coloured ring was not seen in England till brought to light by that surpassingly powerful instrument. The facts, however, are very different, as appears from the printed records of the Royal Astronomical Society, and they are briefly as follows:—On the 25th of November, 1850, the faint light of this new ring was discerned by the Rev. W. R. Dawes, of Waterbury, near Maidstone, by the help of his 8½ foot Munich refractor, having an aperture of 6½ inches; and on the 29th of the same month the form of this appendage was completely made out by him. This discovery preceded the arrival of the intelligence of Mr. Bond's observation on this same phenomenon, and was, therefore entirely independent. On the 31 of December the new ring was also seen by Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool, in Mr. Dawes's telescope. Mr. Bond's discovery being still unknown to either of these gentlemen; and, subsequently, it was frequently observed by them, and micrometrical measures of the breadth of the new ring were obtained by Mr. Dawes, who also announced his conviction that it was divided into two, which was confirmed in the following year by the observations of Mr. Otto Struve, with the large Munich refractor, at Pulkova, in Russia; that telescope being of the same size as Mr. Bond's, namely, about 15 inches in aperture. Several other English observers have since succeeded in making out this new ring; among whom may be especially mentioned Mr. Warren De la Rue, with his reflector of 13 inches aperture. Last year Mr. Lassell had a lithograph made of the appearance of Saturn in his 20-foot reflector, as seen on Sept. 10, 1851, in which the slate-coloured ring is plainly shown. In the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society for Nov., 1851, are contained details of observations of the Planet by Mr. Lassell, Mr. Dawes, Mr. De la Rue, and Mr. Isaac Fletcher, in all of which the faint ring is distinctly noticed. The latter gentleman observed with a 10-foot refractor of 7½ inches aperture (made by Mr. Thomas Cooke, of York; the property of Mr. Pattinson), at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

It is, therefore, obvious, that this slate-coloured ring has been observed in England since November, 1850, and was discovered here before it was known to have been seen in America.

There are, however, several very interesting particulars respecting this most wonderful of the planets, for which we eagerly look to the monster telescope on Wandsworth-common for information; such as the division of the exterior bright ring into two, and the still more curious subdivision of the interior bright ring into several narrow ones of different degrees of brightness, which was observed by Mr. Dawes in Oct., 1851, who mentions the fact in his paper, published in the *Astronomical Monthly Notices* for November of that year. The same phenomenon was distinctly seen by Mr. Bond about the same time, as stated in a note from him in the "Monthly Notices for March" of the present year.

London, Oct. 19, 1852.

F.R. Ast. Soc.

*Note of the Editor.*—The paragraph in our last week's paper, which has called forth the letter of our Correspondent, and several others, which we cannot publish, came to us upon the authority of the Rev. Mr. Craig. That gentleman has since handed us the following letter:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—May I request your permission to state that the third ring in Saturn has been seen, by Mr. Dawes, with his six-inch achromatic; by Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool, with his two feet reflector; and also by another amateur, W. De La Rue, Esq., with his twelve-inch reflector. The fact, therefore, of the third ring belonging to this planet, is beyond doubt. I may be permitted to enquire how it is that the very excellent telescopes at Greenwich Observatory, and especially the Northumberland Telescope, at Cambridge, have not been able to discover what is so very obvious and palpable in the telescopes of amateurs? And if they have discovered it, why have they not given the public the advantage of the information, like the above gentlemen? Permit me respectfully to add, I neither claim, nor wish to claim, any peculiar merit from the circumstance of this ring being so evidently visible on favourable evenings, and this is one reason why I venture to trespass on you this time.

Query.—May not this ring be a new formation?

Faithfully yours,

JOHN CRAIG.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

We give full particulars (with Illustrations) of the triumphal entry of the French President into Paris on the 16th inst., in another part of our Paper. The Prince, after the grand business of the day, went incognito to the Elysée, where he slept, and on the next morning went to St. Cloud. On Sunday, also, a council of Ministers was held, the result of whose deliberations was to issue a decree convoking the Senate for the 4th of November, whose business it will be to promulgate a plebiscite for re-establishing the Empire in the person of Louis Napoleon. There is some little difficulty, however, yet to be overcome before the work in hand can be satisfactorily accomplished, owing to a division of opinion as to the appointment of a successor to the Prince in case he should die without issue. It is well understood that there has long been a sort of rivalry between the Jerome and Lucien branches of the family for the future Imperial honours, and the system of the President has been not to impart excessive hope to one, nor give motive for despair to the other. In certain circles, however, it is believed that a decision may by this time have been come to, and that this decision is in favour of a son of the Prince of Canino, now at Rome.

In addition to the titles of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, and King of Algeria," the future assumption of which is attributed to Louis Napoleon, it is said that he will assume that of "Protector of the Holy Places."

It is said that a decree will shortly appear for a considerable reduction in the army.

The proclamation of the Empire will be the signal for the creation of a number of new titles. M. Fould is to receive that of Count de Roquancourt, and M. de Baroche is to become Count de Meulan. It is said to be decided that in the case of M. de Persigny, the family of Fialin will become *une maison princière*. M. de Morny also, it is said, will receive the same high honours. M. Drouyn de Lhuys and M. Fortoul are to be made Counts.

Prince Poniatowski, the Minister Plenipotentiary from the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and M. de Villamarina, the new Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia, arrived in Paris on Tuesday, for the purpose of complimenting Louis Napoleon. The arrival of these personages gives great satisfaction to the French Government; but it is still uneasy as to the course to be pursued by the Northern Powers, whose attitude gives ground for some uneasiness.

The Prince President marked the termination of his tour by a tardy act of justice, in the liberation of Abd-el-Kader. Stopping at the Château d'Amboise, he had an interview with the Emir, and announced his intentions with regard to him in the following terms:—

Abd-el-Kader.—I come to announce to you that you are set at liberty. You shall be conducted to Broussa, in the States of the Sultan, as soon as the necessary preparations shall be made, and you will there receive from the French Government a salary proportionate to your former rank.

For a long time past, you are aware, your captivity has caused me a veritable pain, for it reminds me incessantly that the Government which preceded me did not keep the engagements given to an unfortunate enemy, and there is nothing in my eyes more humiliating for the Government of a great nation than to disavow its strength to the extent of not keeping its promise. Generosity is always the best counsellor, and I am convinced that your residence in Turkey will not disturb the tranquillity of our possessions in Africa.

Your religion, like ours, teaches you to submit to the decrees of Providence. But if France is mistress of Algeria, it is God that has willed it, and the nation will never give up that conquest.

You have been the enemy of France, but I do not on that account render the less justice to your courage, to your character, and to your resignation in misfortune; it is on this account that I consider myself bound in honour to put an end to your captivity, having full faith in your word.

The *Moniteur* adds:—

These noble words made a deep impression on the ex-Emir. After having expressed to his Highness his respectful and eternal gratitude, he swore on the sacred book of the Koran, that he would never attempt to disturb our domination in Africa, and that he would submit without reserve or *arrière pensée* to the will of France. Abd-el-Kader added that it would be to misunderstand egregiously the spirit and the letter of the law of the prophet, if any one thought that it permitted him to violate engagements given to Christians, and he showed the Prince the verse of the Koran which formally condemns, without exception or reserve, whoever violates his oath, even to infidels.

The Prince, in his turn, we may presume, was deeply touched on discovering so keen an appreciation of the sanctity of an oath entertained by an African heretic. It is said that the Emir will remain at the Château d'Amboise till measures are taken for his removal to Broussa.

M. Morlot, Archbishop of Tours, late Bishop of Orleans, is elevated to the dignity of Cardinal. It was Louis Napoleon who first announced the news to him on Friday afternoon last.

Four fresh arrests have been made at Marseilles, in connexion with the affair of the "infernal machine" discovered in that town. It is said that some important documents have likewise been seized.

Typhus fever is raging with extraordinary violence at Thiers, in the Pays-de-Dôme. There are more than 800 persons, mostly women and children, lying ill at present in that small town.

Accounts from Algeria state that, on the 28th ult., a strong force was marched against the tribe of the Ouled Mahoub, twelve leagues to the south of Constantina, who had given frequent cause of complaint to the French by their revolts and their refusal to pay their taxes. The tribe was completely surrounded. It resisted; but, after a combat, in which it had fifty killed or wounded, it was entirely defeated, and several thousand oxen, sheep, and camels were seized. The loss of the French was two killed and four wounded.

A letter from Paris says:—"The project of erecting Algeria into a Viceroyalty is more than ever talked of, and is, it seems, one of those on which the President is particularly tenacious. Prince Lucien Murat is again spoken of as the future Viceroy. This is not the only plan in contemplation with reference to the development of the natural resources of the colony, as Louis Napoleon meditates the organisation of an association on a grand scale, in some respects similar to that of the East India Company."

#### BELGIUM.

The Ministerial difficulties still continue, without immediate prospect of removal. M. de Brouckere has definitively resigned the task of forming a Ministry. This condition of affairs becomes the more critical, as it is out of the power of the King to prorogue the Chambers a second time; and they must, therefore, meet on the 26th inst.

#### SPAIN.

The Queen's 22d birthday was celebrated at Madrid on the 10th, with the usual festivities.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier returned to Seville on the 7th. The postal convention with England is now again before the Consejo de Ultramar. It was first submitted privately, and it is now before the body officially. All the arrangements here seem intended to kill time rather than to dispose of business.

#### PORTUGAL.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Tuy*, Captain Moss, we have accounts from Lisbon to the 10th inst.

The Royal decrees regulating the electoral process upon the direct system, and calling the Cortes to meet on the 2d of January next, had given satisfaction to all parties.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Terceira and a staff of Peninsular war officers had been selected to proceed to England by the *Tagus* steam-packet, expected at Southampton about the 23d inst., in order to attend the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, on behalf of the Portuguese Government and army, which would wear mourning for three days at the time of the funeral.

Hostilities have not yet ceased between the Government and the Bank of Portugal, although several conferences have taken place between the directors and the Ministers.

#### ITALY.

The *Chronicle* correspondent, under date Rome, October 10, says:—"Viterbo, which is fifty-two miles distant from the Roman capital, is occupied by a French garrison. The French have taken too solid a footing in the Roman States to allow the presumption of their entertain any idea of abandoning the dominions of his Holiness the Pope, whom they honour and support, and who in return is profuse in benedictions." To this may be added that the Pope has made one or two moves, under pretence of seeking change of air, to get out of the hands of his protectors, but without success. Some days ago he mentioned to the French commander a wish to go to Naples for a short time, and was politely informed in reply, that an armed escort would attend him to guard him from danger. Upon this intimation the trip was abandoned.

It is stated that the French Government is about to establish a Consulate at Chambery.

The *Avenir* of Nice, of the 13th, states that a considerable number of

French refugees, who had stopped at Nice after the events of December 2, have been removed into the interior by order of the Piedmontese Government.

Later accounts state that M. Henry Dameth, editor of the *Avenir* of Nice, had himself been ordered to quit the Sardinian dominions at the request of the French Government.

The *Opinione* of Turin announces that a deputation was expected at Florence for the purpose of imploring the pardon of M. Madiai and his wife, both sentenced, for reading the Bible, to four years' imprisonment. It was, however, considered doubtful whether the Grand Duke would accede to their prayer, having already refused to grant their pardon to the Prussian Envoy, who demanded it in the name of his King.

A funeral service was celebrated at Verona on the 12th, by order of Marshal Radetzky, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, who was Marshal of the Empire.

#### GERMANY.

Letters from Vienna state that, in consequence of the inundations in Croatia, which had interrupted the communications, the Emperor had relinquished his plan of travelling through the whole province, and returned to Vienna early in the morning of the 15th.

Upon this the *Times* Correspondent says:—"The general inundation in Croatia is probably the true cause of his Majesty's sudden return to the capital; but this natural explanation, which has been given by the official *Gazette*, appears only to strengthen the public in the belief that the Emperor had been disgusted by the lukewarm and indifferent behaviour of his Croatian subjects."

It is stated that the States, on whom the door of the Berlin Congress has been shut, find another opened to them in the Austrian capital. On the 20th they will meet in another series of conferences at Vienna, at which the question of their admittance as a "commercial group" of States to a commercial alliance with Austria will be more fully debated.

It is stated by persons known to be in the confidence of the Frohsdorf Legitimists, that Chambord's hopes of an heir are likely to be fulfilled.

The King of Prussia's birthday was celebrated on the 15th at Berlin and at Potsdam, with more than ordinary manifestations of loyalty, not only by the civil and military authorities, but by the inhabitants.

The Senate of Frankfurt, supported by a resolution of the German Diet, has cancelled the article of the law securing equality of political rights to citizens of all persuasions, that dates from 1849, and excludes the Jews from all share in the elections for the free city; new elections will take place on the 18th and 19th, at which only the votes of Christians will be received.

#### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

News has been received from Trapezunt, by way of Constantinople, of a landing of British troops, to the number of 9000, at Bender Buschia, on the Persian Gulf. The object of the expedition is stated to be the deliverance of Herat from the Persian yoke. Vienna journalists, who draw largely upon the imagination in dealing with questions of foreign policy, express some alarm at this British demonstration. They view it as an encroachment likely to advance the purposes of the Anglo-Indian Railway, and at the same time to lead to a collision between Russia and England. The English fleet, which for some time lay off Smyrna, in connexion, perhaps, with the above expedition, is now in the Straits of Sicily.—*Vienna Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

A private letter from Constantinople, dated the 5th of October, announces the dismissal, by the Sultan, of the Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, and the nomination to that eminent office of the Capidan Pacha, Mehemet Ali, an individual looked upon as very inferior in talents and ability to his late predecessors. By the same accounts, the Porte has refused to sanction the recent money loan contracted in Europe; a refusal which may lead to considerable embarrassment—not only in Turkey, but in the commercial world in general.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following intelligence from Egypt, under date of Alexandria, the 7th of October:—

Count Bacciocchi's mission to the Pacha's stated to be essentially directed to three points. The first is relative to Abd el-Kader's reception in Egypt, where the President of France desires he should be under the supervision of the Pacha. Secondly, a concession in favour of Said Pacha, relative to which some unintentional misunderstanding has occurred on both sides of the negotiation. Thirdly, upon the transport to Paris of some antiquities discovered by a French *savau* in the neighbourhood of Memphis, but which could not be removed in consequence of some prohibitory statute.

#### AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The steamer *Africa* bring advices from New York to the 6th inst.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that Mr. Webster, anxious to obtain advantages for the United States fishermen, is about to propose to Great Britain a new commercial convention.

The British subjects residing in Boston were to meet at the British Consulate on the 6th, to arrange some demonstration of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington. Those at New York had already met for the like purpose.

Advices from Havannah, announce that the execution of Signor Facciola, one of the proprietors of the *Voice of the People*, the secret issue of which created so much consternation among the Government officials, took place at Cuba, on the 30th ult. He was publicly garrotted. He died with much firmness, and manfully refused to the last to criminate any person with him, or divulge the least secret connected with the revolutionary movements. The execution caused considerable excitement. So great was the shock experienced by his mother, who had been denied an interview with him, that she died of grief a short time after the execution had taken place. The arrests continue in Cuba, but it is hoped that there will be no more executions. The arrests of Count de Dors Dulcos and Jose Farias had created much alarm.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Orinoco*, Lieut. Philip Hast, R.N., we have the usual British and foreign West India mails; and also mails from the west coast of South America, received at Panama (Sept. 21), by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's ship *Santiago*.

All was quiet in Peru; and in business there was considerable activity. The excitement in Peru on the question of the Lobos Islands had diminished considerably, but the Government had not withdrawn the garrison from the island under the orders of General Destua, and two vessels of war were stationed at Lobos Afuera. The Minister of Finance of Peru, General Mendiburn, had been nominated Minister Plenipotentiary to London, and, with his suite, is among the passengers by the *Orinoco*.

The intelligence from New Granada is to the effect that General Obando had been popularly elected President of the Republic for the proximate constitutional period of four years, to commence on the 1st of March next. He obtained 1158 votes, against 260 votes given to General Herrera, and 110 to other candidates.

From Jamaica our dates extend to the 27th ult. inclusive. The island papers exhibit a great dearth of intelligence. Emigration to Australia had already commenced, the adventurers being chiefly of the middle class. The crops were unprecedentedly low.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Royal mail general screw-ship *Bosphorus*, Captain H. B. Benson, commander, arrived in the Plymouth Great Western Docks at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, having left the Cape of Good Hope on the 6th ult.

On the 7th, Mr. Patterson, R.N., died on board the *Bosphorus*, of consumption.

The news brought by this mail is of the same character as that which has come home hitherto. The war still "drags its slow length along," and the latest intelligence from the frontier states that outrages are still committed on the frontiers, even in the very proximity of the towns and posts. Both parties still war with cattle—the Kaffirs managing generally to hold their own remarkably well.

The principal event of the war during the past month has been the advance of Lieutenant-General Cathcart, at the head of a strong column of troops, and about 1000 burghers, across the Kel, into the territory of Krell, his burning the deserted kraal or "great place" of that chief, and his return to headquarters at King William's-town, and disbandment of the burgher force, after capturing 13,000 of the enemy's cattle.

It was understood to be the intention of the Governor to make another inroad into Krell's country at a suitable opportunity.

LAMBETH NEW VESTRY HALL.—On Wednesday the first stone of the Lambeth New Vestry Hall was laid by the Rector of Lambeth, attended by all the officers of the parish, on a triangular spot to the right of the road leading from Kennington-common to Westminster-bridge. The new vestry hall is intended to be of Roman architecture, with a dome pedimented portico in the centre, and two wings. The centre is to contain the hall, which will be 47 feet by 43 feet 6 inches, and capable of containing 850 persons. One of the wings will contain a ball-room for general purposes, with a lobby, waiting-room, and closets thereto. The other wing to contain the vestry-clerk's offices, with porter's room, &c. Under this wing, in the basement story, will be a residence for the porter, a fire-proof room for records, and a chamber for heating apparatus. The estimated cost is below £4000, and the edifice is to be completed in twelve months.



## LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

**COMMON LAW REFORMS.**—On Monday next an important act, passed in the last session, (15th and 16th Victoria, chap. 73), to abolish certain offices and fees in the common law courts, will come into force. By this act the office of marshal in the common law courts in London is abolished, and the duties are to be performed by the associates, who in future are to be appointed by the chiefs of the three courts. The office of marshal is to be continued on circuit, and to be paid by salary instead of fees. Clerks are to be appointed, and the present officers are to hold office during good behaviour. The fees charged at the Judges' chambers are to undergo revision; they have yielded large amounts to the clerks, whose incomes were solely derived from the same. The clerks are to be paid by salary. Further, it is provided by the act that the fee of 6s. 8d. paid on circuit is to be abolished, and also all fees to the marshals' men, the Judges' bailiffs, and to any servant attending the circuit. The duties of each office are to be performed in person. The accounts under this act are to be laid before Parliament.

**EFFECTS OF BETTING HOUSES.**—At the Middlesex Sessions on Monday, held at the Guildhall, Westminster, Samuel Nessfield, aged 27, pleaded guilty to an indictment for stealing 26 tooth-brushes and other articles, value 50s., the property of John Barrett, his master, who resides at 89, Piccadilly. The prisoner was sentenced to six months in prison and hard labour. It was stated by the prosecutor that the prisoner's fall was attributable to the "betting offices," which he was in the habit of frequenting during the last six months. Mr. Sergeant Adams, Assistant Judge, expressed a hope that Parliament, during the ensuing session, would deal with a strong hand with these infamous betting-offices. Case after case came before him where the same story was told.—On the same day, James Bowsher, aged 32, a p. rter, was tried before Mr. Witham in the second Court, and found guilty of embezzling upwards of £8, received by him for his masters, Messrs. Nicholson and Anderson, silk-mercers in Regent-street. The prosecutors said they believed that up to the present transaction the prisoner had been honest, and that he owed his present degraded position to the evil effects of betting-offices. Mr. Witham said that these betting-offices produced the most ruinous effects upon the youth of the metropolis, and concurred in the wish expressed by Mr. Sergeant Adams in the other Court.

**IMPORTANT RAILWAY DECISIONS.**—In the Sheriff's Small Debt Court, Glasgow, last week, a case was brought before Mr. Sheriff Bell, in which Mr. Robert Dunlop, writer, Glasgow, sued the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company for damages, the plaintiff having been detained from business on Saturday, the 27th of September ult., in consequence of the train in which he was travelling being about an hour and a half behind its time. The defence set up was, first, that the delay in question had arisen from the breaking-down of the engine on the line; and secondly, that the company's time-bills expressly stipulated that the company do not guarantee the hours of arrival and departure of the trains being kept under all circumstances, and do not hold themselves responsible for delays. After the evidence had been heard, the Sheriff disposed of the first plea, by saying there was proof that the engine which broke down was not in a proper state of repair, and the company must therefore be held responsible for the accident; and as to the second plea, that it was quite true the stipulation urged was expressed in the time-bills, but no such stipulation could shelter the company in all circumstances from their responsibility as public carriers, and it certainly could not be given effect to in the present case, where the cause of the delay, and of their contract with the public not being implemented, was the deficiency of their own engine; the Sheriff, therefore, decreed against the Railway Company for the damages claimed, and whole expenses.—A second important decision in connection with the present complaints of the want of punctuality of railway trains has just been pronounced in the Yorkshire County Court. The plaintiff was Mr. Raikes, the banker, and the defendants the York and North Midland Railway Company. It appears that one of the company's trains, being heavy, arrived at the Milford Junction half an hour after the Great Northern fast train for London had started. The case having been gone into, the jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, damages £5.

**CABS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.**—In the South-west police-court, on Saturday last, a case of considerable importance to the public was brought before Mr. A. Beckett, the magistrate. A cab-driver named Thomas Hall, a privileged cabman at the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Terminus, was summoned by another cabman, named Williams, who is not privileged, for plying for hire inside the railway terminus, that not being a place appointed by the Commissioners of Police, according to the 13th and 14th Victoria. On the part of the defendant, it was admitted that he was plying for hire at the place in question; but it was contended that the Commissioners of Police had no jurisdiction over the railway terminus, it being private property. They had the appointing of public standings for cabs, and those places were printed and fixed in all police courts. The railway stations were not mentioned, and the Act never contemplated that they should have any authority in those places. Mr. A. Beckett reiterated the opinion he had pronounced in a case brought before him in the previous week, and in which the same point was raised, namely, that this was a plying for hire within the meaning of the Act, and therefore the defendant was liable to the penalty described in the following words:—"Every driver of a hackney carriage who shall ply for hire elsewhere than at some standing or place appointed for that purpose shall for every such offence forfeit 20s." He observed that it seemed very unfair that a most important, and perhaps the most profitable, portion of this traffic should be given over by the railway companies to privileged hands—a practice which, though it had for some time existed, he knew of no law to justify. Some consideration was, however, due to the railway company in the present case, as it was the first in which such a complaint as the present had been made. Taking into consideration these circumstances, as well as the extreme inconvenience to which the public would be put by the sudden termination of the existing regulations as to hackney carriages at the London-Brighton terminus, he would not at present inflict any penalty on defendant, but would call on him to appear on the 15th November next, with the view of affording time and opportunity for the making of such regulations respecting hackney carriages at a railway terminus as the law would authorise and the public convenience require.

**ROBBERY AT LORD LONSDALE'S.**—At the Middlesex sessions, on Tuesday, John Puddington, aged 22, was tried, before Mr. Sergeant Adams, Assistant-Judge, and found guilty, upon an indictment charging him with stealing twelve snuff boxes (two of which were gold and valued at £100), and other articles of value, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The robbery was effected while the prisoner was being employed by an upholsterer, who was doing some work in his way of business, at the residence of his Lordship, 15, Carlton-house-terrace. Sentence on the prisoner was deferred until the next session.

**THE RECENT COLLISION ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.**—At the general quarter sessions for the county of Kent, held at Maidstone on Wednesday, Thomas Archer, late an engine-driver in the service of the South-Eastern Railway Company, was arraigned for having wilfully, maliciously, and negligently driven an engine attached to an express train, whereby two serious collisions took place, and the lives of her Majesty's subjects had been considerably imperilled. The defendant, who surrendered in discharge of his bail, appeared to have recovered from the injuries he had sustained. He was thrown from his engine, and his escape is stated to have been almost marvellous. After an hour and a half's deliberation the jury returned into court with a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended the prisoner to mercy, on the ground that the night upon which the accident occurred was very dark. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be imprisoned for six calendar months, without hard labour, the prisoner's delicate state of health preventing such addition to the punishment.

**THE NEW ORDERS OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.**—At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Strand Union, held on Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Mosely in the chair, a resolution was proposed by Mr. Joseph George, churchwarden of St. Ann's, Soho, seconded by Mr. Cooper, and agreed to, that a memorial, embodying the objections of the board to the new order of the Poor-law Board for regulating the administration of out-door relief, and prescribing a labour-test for able-bodied male paupers, should be presented to the Poor-law Board.

**LAW OF SETTLEMENT.**—On Monday evening a meeting of some of the inhabitants of the parish of St. James's, Westminster, and the neighbouring parishes, was held in the vestry-room, to consider the evils attending the compulsory removal of poor persons to their respective parishes, both in regard to the heavy charges it entails on the ratepayers, and the unnecessary hardship and severity with which it operates on the unfortunate recipients of parish relief. Mr. J. Bell, the late member for St. Albans, Mr. C. Cochrane, and several guardians and other parochial officers were present. Mr. Garrett, the senior churchwarden, was voted to the chair. After a protracted discussion, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to watch any bill that might be introduced into Parliament in reference to the law of settlement during the next session, was agreed to.

**BOSTON AND MIDLAND RAILWAY.**—The Marquis of Bristol, through whose land this line proceeds for above seven miles, has given in his adhesion to the project which is now supported by every landowner from end to end. The land will be disposed of to the Company at agricultural value. No expensive bridges, or other works, will be required; and there is no doubt that the line will be made at a lower cost than any that has hitherto been constructed. On one part of the line the bank of the great drain will be used by leave; and thus all expense, except that of rails and ballast, will be, for that distance, saved. Should the traffic prove to be equal to that even now obtained on the undeveloped Ambergate line, of which this line is the natural continuation—and, if anything, more valuable—a dividend of 7½ per cent. will be realised, after deducting 50 per cent. for working expenses. The Ambergate has cost nearly £3500 per mile. This line will cost, exclusive of the proposed docks, less than £3500 per mile.

**CYMDAULE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINE COMPANY.**—On Thursday last the annual meeting of this company was held at the Queen's Arms, Poultry—John Webster, Esq., in the chair—when a report was presented, which showed that the company were in possession of property, to the value of £3285, free of all liabilities.

**ANNATTO BAY AND LIGUANEA MINING COMPANIES.**—On Thursday a meeting of these two companies was held at the offices in Moorgate-street; J. Friese, Esq., in the chair; and an amalgamation agreed upon, under which £12,000 additional capital is to be raised, such of the old shareholders as wish to do so having the option of retiring from the company.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the Privy Council held on Saturday last, it was ordered by her Majesty in Council that the Lord High Chancellor do issue writs for further proroguing the Parliament from Thursday the 21st day of October to Thursday, the 4th day of November next. In a supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday 2nd night appeared the usual proclamation for calling Parliament together on the latter day "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs."

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street. The Ministers present were—the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Northumberland, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, the Earl of Hardwicke, Right Hon. J. C. Herries, and Lord John Manners. The Council sat two hours and a half.

The Queen has appointed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge Ranger of St. James's Park, the Green Park, and Hyde Park, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington.

Her Majesty, as an especial mark of honour, has conferred on the Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., G.C.H., the companion in arms of the late Commander-in-Chief, the Garter held by the illustrious Duke.

The Marquis of Winchester, it is reported, will be the new Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire, vice the Duke of Wellington.

Apartments have been engaged at one of the principal west-end hotels for the Duke of Lencôia, on a special mission from the Queen of Portugal, with a staff of Portuguese general officers, who are expected to arrive by the next mail-packet, to attend the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

Captain Bourgoud, of the *Borneo*, just arrived at Havre, from Callao, has brought with him three mummies—a man, a woman, and a child—which were found at Pisco, in a complete state of preservation. He has sent them to the museum of Paris.

A very extensive fire took place at Messrs. Turner's iron foundry, Ipswich, on Tuesday night. The damage is estimated at between £2000 and £3000.

In an orchard in Limerick, belonging to Mr. John Wilson Vokes, there is at present an apple-tree, a second time in blossom for this year, and emitting a perfume nearly as strong as in the month of May.

A few weeks ago we noticed the melancholy death of a Mrs. Kirwan, who was described as a young and beautiful woman, the wife of an artist, her body having been discovered close to a small island near Dublin, called "Ireland's Eye." It was then supposed that the unfortunate lady had been drowned while bathing off that place. In consequence of certain suspicious circumstances that have since come to light, an inquiry into the mysterious affair was ordered by the Government, the result of which was the committal of the husband of the deceased lady for trial at the next commission on a charge of murder.

On Saturday last the Commissioners of Woods and Forests completed the enclosure of Kennington-common for the formation of a new park, and the workmen will now be busily employed in laying down the walks and flower-beds, and planting shrubs, preparatory to its being opened to the public in the spring.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Eglinton have been graciously pleased to become patrons of the Dublin Auxiliary Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Queen has appointed Captain the Earl Talbot, C.B., &c., to be one of her Majesty's naval aides-de-camp. The noble and gallant officer obtained his decoration of the Bath for commanding her Majesty's ship *Phaeton* at the Navarino action.

Among other presents accepted by the President of the French Republic while at Leze, is a bee-dive, which was offered to him by a deputation of young girls, and which has been carefully packed up to be forwarded to Paris. A pair of slippers in crimson velvet, richly embroidered in gold with his arms, was also presented to him by one of the sisters of the hospital in that town.

All the telegraph lines in the west, north-west, and south of America have just united their undertakings under the title of the National Telegraph. This union embraces 17 lines, representing 10,824 miles of telegraph, the chief office being in Cincinnati; and these 10,824 miles connect indirectly with wires extending over thousands of other miles to every city and leading town in the States.

There are seven individuals now living in the neighbourhood of Matlock, in Derbyshire, named Boden, whose united ages amount to 517 years. The youngest of the family is in his 64th year, and regularly follows the occupation of a quarryman.

The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., in answer to an invitation to the Great League banquet, at Manchester, writes that he will endeavour to be present, but he is, at present, suffering much from ill health, and is under medical treatment, in the hands of a German physician.

The *Athenaeum* states that "the Christmas revels of the olden time will be again held at Windsor this year, and with a novelty which recalls the time of 'the great Eliza.' Queen Victoria will open her dramatic campaign with a new poetical-prose comedy of English life, from the pen of Douglas Jerrold."

A steam company has been formed from Limerick to Plymouth, taking in the commerce of the west of Ireland. The boats will be accommodated at Millbay, under the agency of Mr. H. J. Waring.

The *New Gazette*, of Rotterdam, states that a bottle has been found in the waters of Harlingen, and sent to the Dutch Consul at London, containing a note, with the following words, scarcely legible:—"Sir John Franklin has been found, with fifteen of his crew, in the Arctic regions . . . which has been shipwrecked . . . and two ship buoys. . . Mr. . . . has seen him." The note is signed "J. G.," to which are added the words, "in haste."

Fourteen of the French political prisoners sent by Louis Napoleon to Cayenne, lately atempted to escape in a boat. They proceeded to the south, but were driven back by the weather, and thrown ashore at Dutch Guiana, the Governor of which had cast them into prison.

On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. John Wigman, known as the Bloomsbury Dining-rooms, in Broad-street, which destroyed upwards of £200 worth of property. It was not insured.

On Sunday forenoon a small boat, containing three persons, was upset, near Blackfriars-bridge, and one of the party was unfortunately drowned.

At Manila, in the Philippine Islands, a suspension-bridge, 390 feet in length, has just been constructed. There are two carriage-ways and a foot-path on it. The bridge is very solid, and of great elegance.

It is a curious fact, that only a century ago but one of the bridges existed which now cross the Thames. Westminster-bridge is now the oldest.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have recently issued spec. at instructions to the Commissioners of Customs to give every facility to the importation of the casts of sculpture and architecture which are expected very shortly to arrive from the various galleries of Europe for the decoration of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and for the illustration of the different periods and styles of art.

On Monday the old station in Maiden-lane, lately occupied by the directors of the Great Northern Railway as a temporary passenger and goods station, was opened as a potato-market. There was a great number of salesmen and dealers present, and a rather brisk trade was done at good prices.

The Earl of Ellesmere, a few evenings ago, delivered in the Court-house, at Worsley, an interesting lecture to the members of the Worley library and reading-room, on the "life and character of the late Duke of Wellington." The room was crowded on the occasion; several of the members of the noble Lord's family being among the auditors.

Lady Sykes has given £100 to the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen, at the same time expressing it as her opinion that, it is "one of the best charities in London."

William Jackson, aged 50 years, stoker at the works of Messrs. Thomas Bury and Sons, Adelphi, Salford, having last week approached the machinery while in a state of intoxication, was caught by the works and his body was torn into twenty pieces. Death was of course instantaneous.

The Paris correspondent of the *Atlas* mentions that the *danseuse* Cerito owed a chance to "Our Lady" should she be fortunate enough to secure an engagement this year at the French Opera of Paris. Having been engaged, she has fulfilled her undertaking, and presented to "Our Lady" a chalice of Gothic pattern, bearing on its foot an inscript on which tells of the vow, and begs a blessing on the future efforts of the dancer to please the indulgent public, which has already bestowed such praise upon her endeavours.

On board the *Bentick*, which arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, are two Arab horses for her Majesty, as a present from Abbas Pasha. Both these beautiful animals are thorough-bred, one of them being 15½ hands high, which is three inches higher than Arabian horses usually are. One is four years and the other seven years old.

The arrivals of potatoes from abroad have, within the last few days, been more numerous and extensive than at any time during the last or previous year.

At a Special General Court, held at the Trinity-house on Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert was, by the unanimous vote of the elder and younger brethren, elected Master of that ancient corporation, in room of his Grace the late Duke of Wellington.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.**—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Bishopric*: The Ven. J. H. Singer, to Meath, Ireland. *Rectories*: The Rev. Sir B. W. Boothby, to Welwyn, Herts. the Hon. and Rev. — Kemble, to Knipon, Leicestershire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. — Mills, to Taorpe Arnold, Leicestershire; the Rev. A. H. Ashworth, to St. Mary Bishopscote Junior, York; the Rev. T. T. Hearn, to Roxwell, lately separated from Writtle, Essex; the Rev. W. B. Tritton, to Coxford, Somersetshire.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. J. Corserdine, late curate of Christ Church, Salford, from his late congregation, on his promotion to Alderly; the Rev. H. L. Davies, curate of Troedyrunt, from his parishioners; the Rev. F. Hutton, from the parishioners of St. James's, Wednesbury, St. forshire, on quitting that curacy; the Hon. and Rev. — Pelham, late rector of Burgh Apton, Norfolk, from the congregation, on his removal; the Rev. W. Roberts, curate of Llandover, Cefnecymmer, from his friends; the Rev. E. H. Robson, late curate of Upion cum Chelvey, from his parishioners; the Rev. J. Dewing, rector of Dolbrook, from some members of his congregation; the Rev. N. Paszkowicz, late curate of Kaskich, Gloucestershire, from his former parishioners.

**THE NEW CHANCELLOR.**—In a convocation held on Tuesday, at Oxford, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred by diploma on the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, Chancellor of the University. At two o'clock on Thursday the heads of colleges of the University of Oxford, preceded by the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, Dr. Garsford, Dean of Christ Church, the four Pro-Vice-Chancellors, &c., attended at Downing-street, where they formally announced to Lord Derby, by the vote of the House of Convocation, his election as Chancellor of the University, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington. The ceremony having been concluded, the deputation withdrew.

**THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE CONFESSORIAL.**—Mr. Greaves and the Plymouth Committee have replied to the Bishop of Exeter's challenge to them to prosecute Mr. Prynne in the Archdeacon's Court. These gentlemen decline his Lordship's challenge. Their main reason is, that no decision which could be thus obtained would restore peace to the Church, or place the point at issue beyond dispute.

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO WALES.

In our Journal of last week, we recorded the return of her Majesty from Scotland, describing the leading incidents of the route, reserving for Illustration the Royal reception at Chester and Bangor; the inspection of the Britannia Tubular Bridge; and the passage through Conway and Shrewsbury. The details of the Royal reception at Chester and Bangor, on Wednesday, will be found with the Illustrations, at page 336.

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

On Thursday the Britannia tubular bridge was the object of a special visit, and a minute inspection by her Majesty and the Royal family. Mr. Robert Stephenson, the engineer, and the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, the proprietors of the gigantic structure, may well feel proud of the compliment paid to them. In the case of Mr. Stephenson it marks with the highest sanction the genius which enabled him to conceive, and the executive ability which he displayed in completing a work so stupendous.

The Royal party left the Penrhyn Arms at half-past nine o'clock, in carriages, and proceeded by the turnpike-road to the suspension-bridge. Standing at the north end of the Britannia tube, and looking along the Strait towards Telford's great work, for some minutes nothing could be seen of the illustrious travellers; and the salutes fired from different points on either shore, the echoes of which were prolonged among the hills, alone indicated that they were coming. It was a magnificent October morning, the night mist being lifted up like a veil from the face of the landscape; and the mountains, with Snowdon chief among them, being clear and well defined on the horizon to their remotest summits. The faint sound of a cheer reaching the tube indicated that the Queen was crossing the suspension-bridge, which is about a mile off, as the crow flies. Straining the eyesight at that distance, the Royal carriages could just be seen, four in number, and diminished to a size appropriate to Queen Mab's, rather than Queen Victoria's stable. A louder cheer welcomed the arrival of her Majesty in Anglesea; then, after a few minutes waiting, the scarlet-coated outriders were observed heading the *cortège*, which received, as it passed along, the greetings of the peasantry, picturesquely grouped at different points. It went on to Llanfair station, which is about three-quarters of a mile from the north entrance of the tube; and there, on alighting and entering the train, the Royal party were received by a guard of honour belonging to the Welch Fusiliers; the regiment which, very appropriately, at Bangor and other points in the Principality, performed the military duties attendant on the Queen's visit. The Fusiliers exhibit at their head, with characteristic Cambrian pride, a very fine white goat, presented to them some years ago by her Majesty. At Llanfair station, Mr. Stephenson met the Royal party, and it was arranged that her Majesty should go through the tube in the state carriage, detached from the engine, and drawn by men, while Prince Albert the Prince of Wales, and a portion of the suite would ascend to the roof of the tube, and walk along to the Welsh side. This was accordingly done, but before the Royal party separated, some little time was spent by her Majesty and the Prince in conversation with Mr. Stephenson, who explained to them on the spot the mechanical principles on which the bridge was constructed—its strength, the distribution of the material, and the leading details by which so vast an undertaking was successfully completed. While the Queen passed slowly through the tube to the Carnarvonshire end, the Prince, accompanied by Mr. Stephenson, traversed the roof in the same direction. (See the Illustration on the preceding page.) The view from it is magnificent. Arrived at the south, or near end of the bridge, the Royal party descended to the water's edge, and surveyed from beneath the gigantic proportions of the whole structure. (See the Illustration on the front page.) Except from beneath there is no way of inspecting it as a whole close at hand. There you can look up and see what it is. We need not here describe the stupendous work, as its leading details have already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nos. 418 and 451. Our readers will recollect the bursting of the hydraulic press a few days after the raising of the tubes had been commenced; and on Thursday week Mr. Stephenson showed to her Majesty and Prince Albert the fractured cylinder, which has been placed upon a pedestal near the bridge. On leaving to resume their seats in the train, the Royal children took with them several bits of stone and brick as mementos of their visit, and Prince Albert, turning to Mr. Stephenson, said to him, "It is a stupendous work, and an honour both to you and the Company."

On reaching the Bangor station the train was stopped for about four minutes, in the course of which time some books in the Welsh language, and a series of views of Welsh scenery were presented to her Majesty, by the committee of the Eisteddfod. At ten minutes past eleven her Majesty and suite left the Bangor station, on their journey to Windsor, amidst the cheers of the multitude assembled.

## CONWAY.

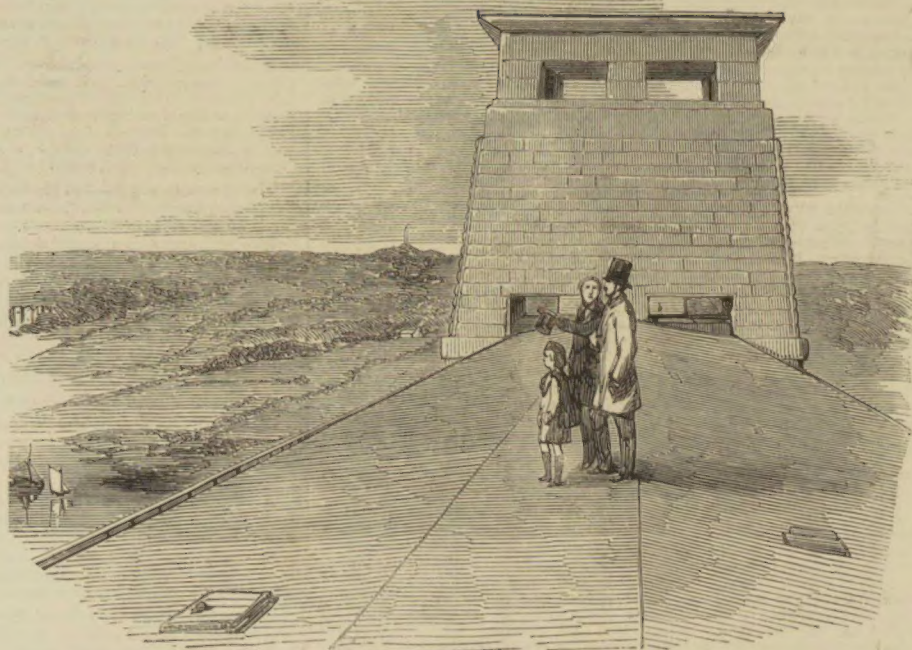
At Conway, the Royal train halted for a few minutes under the old tower, on the return from Bangor, and the Queen received an address from the Corporation of that place, which was presented by Mr. Williams, of Boddhaven. Her Majesty made a gracious reply; then Mr. Morgan, rector of Conway, called for three cheers for the Prince of Wales; whereupon Prince Albert introduced the youthful Prince to the persons assembled. (See the Illustration.)

A portion of the fine old Castle is shown in the Illustration. It stands upon a high rock, and was built by Edward I. in 1284, from designs by Henry de Elreton, the architect of Caernarvon Castle. The grand features of Conway are four towers, of forty feet in diameter on either side, the thickness of the walls and towers varying from twelve to fifteen feet. The railway passes immediately beneath the "broken tower," which is a very striking object, the upper half remaining perfect, suspended at a great height. "It is greatly to be regretted that this splendid monument of mediæval grandeur should not receive the same judicious treatment as that lately bestowed by the Crown on the Castle of Caernarvon."—Cliff's "Book of North Wales."

At the Saltney Junction, her Majesty was received with military honours by the troops from Chester Castle; the Artillery fired a salute during the shunting of the train on changing the line and the engine. At Saltney, the terminus of the Shrewsbury Railway, and new port of Chester, every available demonstration of loyal festivities was exhibited; and the indefatigable Rector of St. Mary's selected this day to mark the event of the roofing in of the Saltney Church School, by the assembling of the children of the parish in the school, to witness the passing of her Majesty. The church stands so nearly on the confines of England and Wales that one standard to the west of the building was raised on Welsh ground, with the inscription "Wales;" and another to east on English ground, with the inscription "Eg and;" marking the junction of the territories from which the youthful heir to the Crown derives his titles as "Prince of Wales" and "Earl of Chester."

Her Majesty arrived at Saltney at about a quarter to one, being a quarter of an hour later than was originally contemplated. This arose partly from a delay contingent upon the more extended inspection of





THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE ENTERING THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

PRINCE ALBERT, THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND MR. STEPHENSON, UPON THE ROOF OF THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

the Tubular Bridge than was expected, and also from the fact of her having graciously waited at Conway to receive an address from that place, which had not been arranged in the programme of proceedings. From this cause, the Chester and Shrewsbury Company were requested

to accelerate the journey between Saltney and Shrewsbury ten minutes faster than was previously intended, so that they were not able to pass the respective stations on the line at so slow a pace as would otherwise have been done. At Wrexham it is computed that 30,000 people were

collected, who cheered most vehemently as the Royal party passed along. At all the stations festoons of verdure, laurels, flags, &c., were abundantly and tastefully exhibited; but, for the reason stated, her Majesty was compelled to give them only a cursory glance, and her loyal subjects a rapid salutation in passing. At Ruabon, there was a countless throng; the same at Gobowen and Whittington, and so the Queen passed on to Shrewsbury. The train did not stop between Saltney and the capital of Salop; but it was very perceptibly "slowed" when passing the delightful vales of Gresford, Llangollen, and Chirk. The time kept was precisely that directed by the Queen, namely, one hour and ten minutes; and it must have been most grateful to the directors and officers of the company when the Hon. Colonel Gordon, the Equerry in Waiting, pronounced "the entire arrangements of the Shrewsbury and Chester line very satisfactory." Admiral Moorsom, Robert Stephenson, Esq., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, and Messrs. Trevethick and Norris, and other gentlemen of the North-Western Company, also went over the Shrewsbury line.

## SHREWSBURY.

From Saltney the Queen proceeded by the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway through the beautiful scenery of the Gresford, Wrexham, Ruabon, Llangollen, and Chirk districts, to Shrewsbury, where the Royal party arrived about two o'clock, and alighted there for refreshment. The Shropshire regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry formed a guard of honour, and the loyal inhabitants entered into all the necessary arrangements with zeal and liberality. The station was very tastefully decorated, and fitted up with sloping platforms for the accommodation of 1000 spectators of the exhilarating scene; the Royal party received a very warm-hearted welcome from the inhabitants, collected in great numbers in and around the station, which was most tastefully fitted up for the occasion. A loyal address was presented to her Majesty, who was received by the Earl of Powis and the Yeomanry Cavalry of the county. The band of the Shropshire Militia played "God save the Queen."

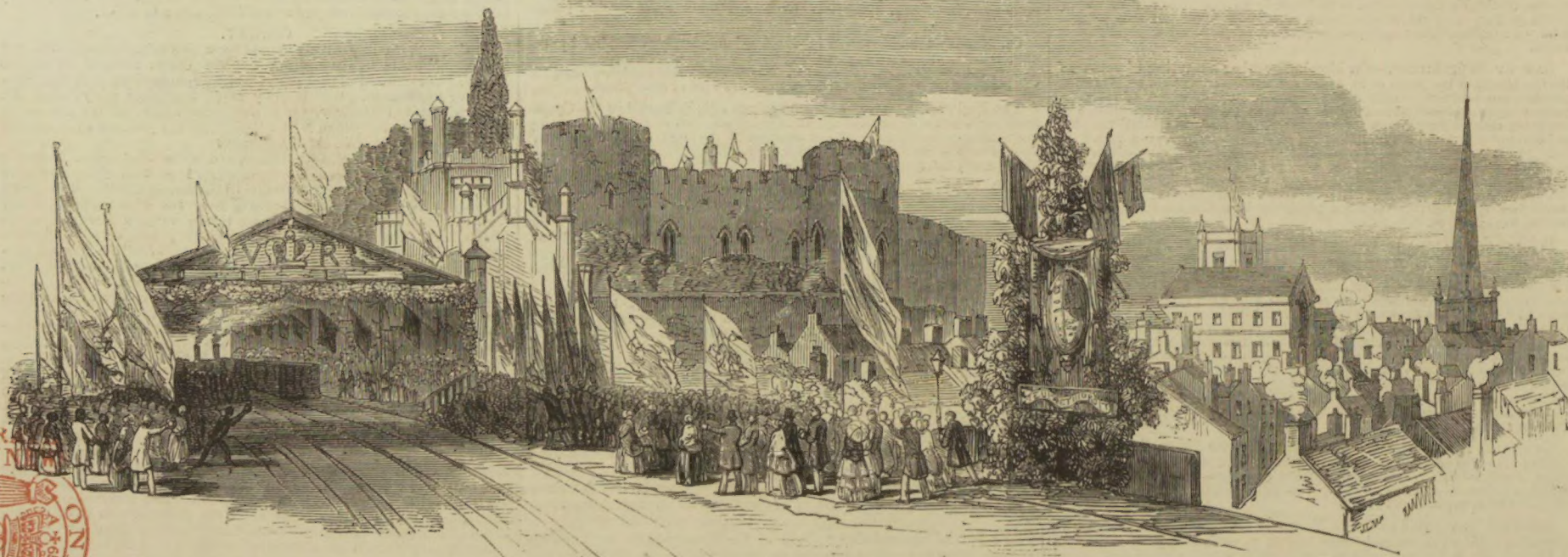
The Royal tourists passed over the lines of no less than six railway companies, the management of each assuming the responsibility of so precious a freight in turn, and all discharging their duties with the most praiseworthy punctuality, and without the slightest *contremains*. As far as the Saltney Junction, on the Chester and Holyhead line, Mr. Trevithick and Mr. Binger of the London and North-Western Company, who work the line, had the charge. Then the care of the train passed to the Shrewsbury and Chester Company's officials, who brought it to Shrewsbury through fine romantic scenery, and glimpses of beautiful valleys like that of Llangollen.

From Shrewsbury her Majesty travelled along the Shrewsbury and Birmingham line to Wolverhampton, where the most active preparations were made for giving her a suitable reception. A sum of £300 was voted by the Town Council towards the incidental expenses; loyal addresses were adopted; the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the members for the borough, and a large party of the nobility and gentry of the district, united with the local authorities and inhabitants in giving due effect to the loyal demonstration. The 77th Regiment formed a guard of honour; and the Wolverhampton troop of yeomanry cavalry assembled on the occasion.

From Wolverhampton the Queen proceeded by the Stour Valley Railway, through a wild-looking district of flaming forges and tall chimneys, to Birmingham, where the Royal train ran along the "new extension" branch through the town to Camp-hill station, at which point her Majesty left the narrow gauge, and then proceeded, in the Royal saloon of the Great Western Railway, by the recently-opened broad gauge line from Birmingham, *via* Leamington and Oxford, to Windsor.



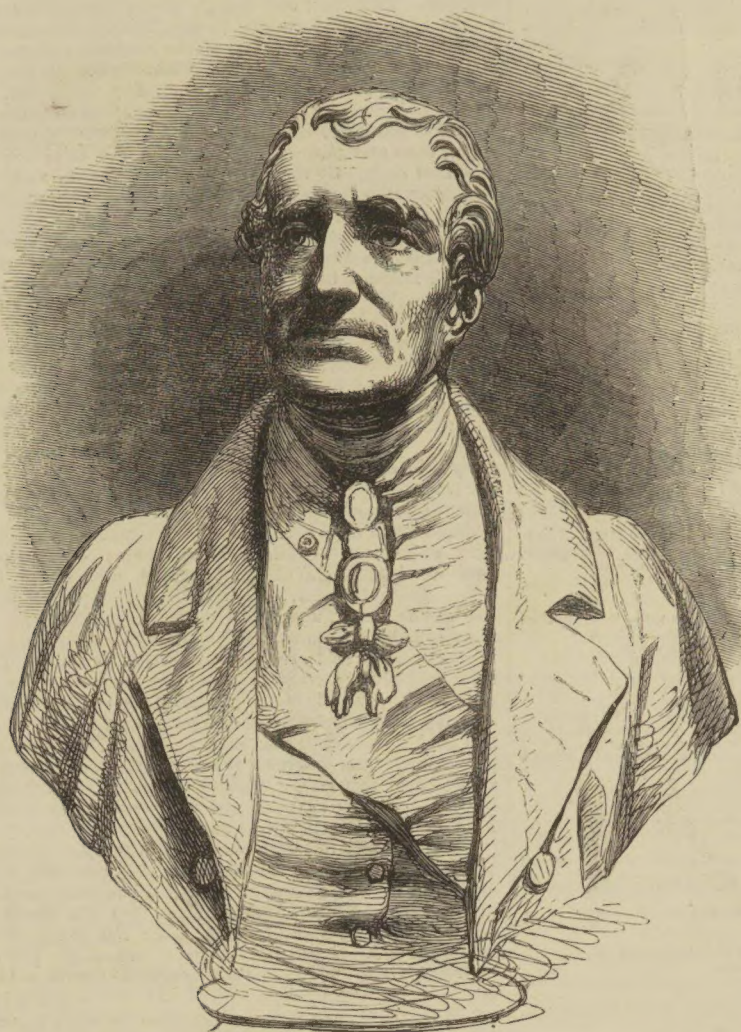
RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT THE CONWAY STATION.



RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT THE SHREWSBURY STATION.



## REMINISCENCES OF "THE DUKE."



BUST OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—BY MR. HENRY WEIGALL.—(DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY LANDELLS)

## BUST AND PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY MESSRS. WEIGALL.

The bust and portrait of the Duke of Wellington, by the Messrs. Weigall, were taken under circumstances so favourable to truthfulness and minute accuracy, that they already possess great historical value. The artists were Mr. Henry Weigall, of 27, Somerset-street, Portman-square, a sculptor of eminence, whose busts are noted for their spirit and fidelity; and his son, Mr. Weigall, jun.

The Duke's determination to sit no more to artists was so well known that some account of the circumstances under which he was induced to waive his objections may reasonably be expected. The Duke, then, had seen at the house of Mr. David Jones, M.P., where he was a frequent visitor, a bust of his Grace, made without sittings, which seemed to him to convey a characteristic expression that had eluded other artists. As the Duke's admiration of this bust was pretty frequently expressed, Mr. Jones very kindly availed himself of one of these opportunities to request his Grace to sit to the son for his portrait. He expressed great reluctance, but at length gave his consent, the argument which prevailed being the important influence which his Grace's condescension would be likely to exercise on the fortunes of a

young and rising artist. He promised to call upon Mr. Weigall the next day, and was as good as his word. He was shown a portrait which had been commenced by Mr. Weigall, jun., from the bust previously modelled by the father, aided by such opportunities as the artist had enjoyed of seeing the illustrious hero at Mrs. Jones's evening ré-

two hours, and as the artists had "worked with a will" they had made great progress. The Duke examined what had been done, and, not less to the surprise than the delight of the artists, said he would come again.

On the following Monday, August 11th, the Duke again arrived at Somerset-street, and honoured the artists with another sitting of more than two hours' duration. Before taking his leave, the Duke, as usual, examined with great particularity the bust and the portrait, and very kindly offered to come again if they wished it. The offer was declined, of course with due acknowledgements, both artists being satisfied with



THE WATERLOO GOLD VASE PRESENTED TO THE DUKE BY THE MERCHANTS AND BANKERS OF LONDON.

unions. The Duke admired the portrait, and promised to give the artist a sitting. This was on Thursday, August 7, 1851; and on the Saturday following the Duke, punctual to his appointment, arrived at Mr. Weigall's at twelve o'clock. The artists had been fortunate enough to secure

the attendance of an esteemed friend of the Duke, possessing great conversational talents; so that being relieved from the necessity of themselves engaging his attention, the sculptor and painter plied their tasks with an assiduity and steadiness which the Duke more than once noticed approvingly. The Duke kindly permitted Mr. Weigall, senior, to take minute and frequent measurements of every feature and every part of the face and head. He assisted the artists in every way, showing a profound knowledge of what they were doing, and of the best mode of facilitating their labours. We may mention one example in illustration. As the sculptor and painter worked simultaneously, it will be seen that one side of the face was in shadow; the circumstance was not pointed out, but his Grace's kindness and thoughtfulness made him aware of it, and when the sculptor turned to examine the side of the face that was in shadow the Duke immediately, and unasked, turned it round to the light for him. With these aids and encouragements the artists laboured zealously and successfully in their work. "Very steady; I like that," said the Duke.

His Grace not only came in full evening dress, but had further consulted the convenience of the painter by putting on his decorations. He wore the red riband of the Order of the Golden Fleece over his white neckcloth, the blue riband of the Garter over his white waistcoat, with the star on his coat, and the blue garter round his knee. The sitting lasted

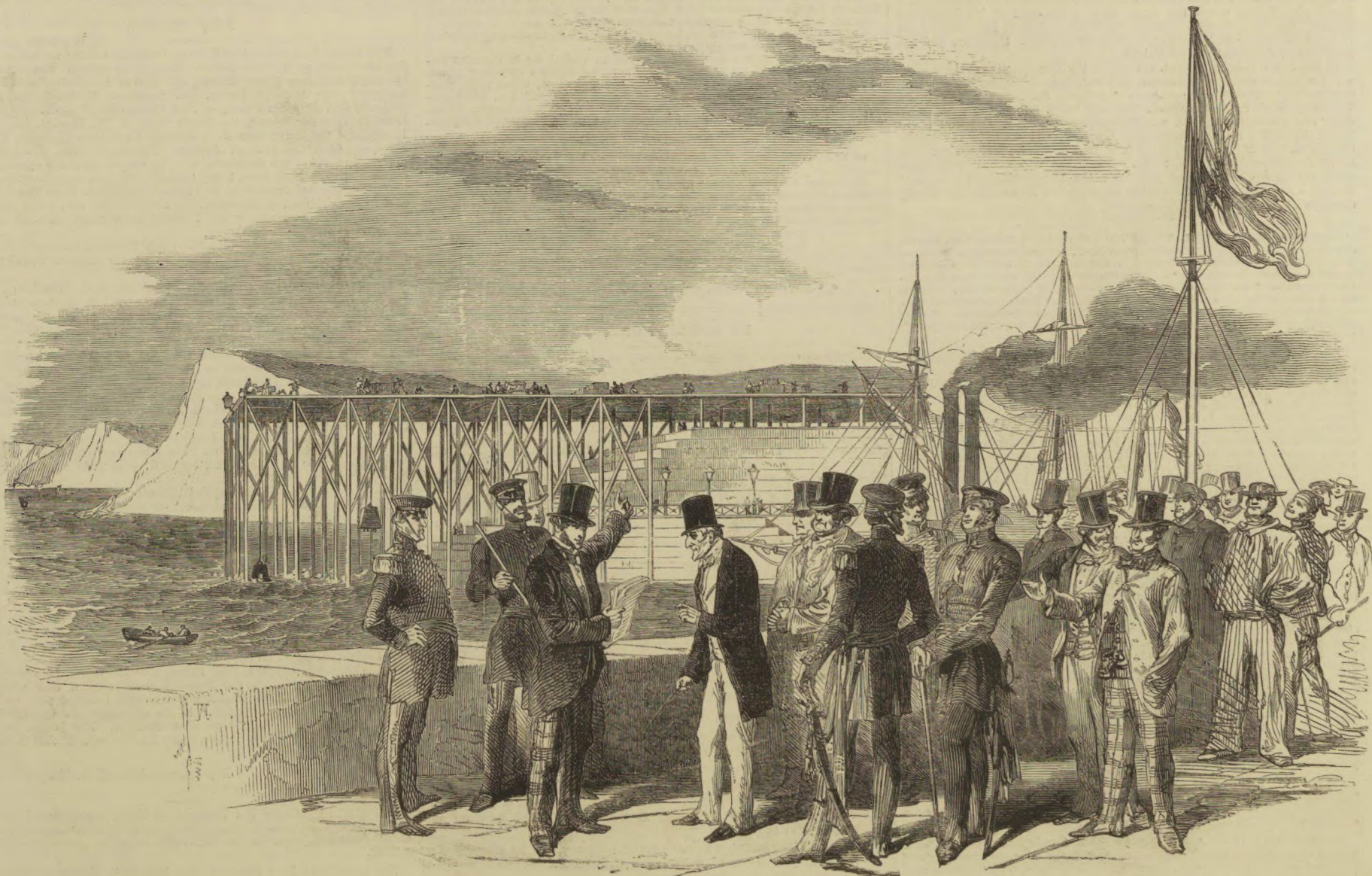
the opportunities they had enjoyed. The Duke left, saying, "I will come again with a great deal of pleasure, if you wish me."

On Monday, the 17th November, the Duke, having heard that the bust was not cast or the picture engraved, sent word to Mr. Weigall that he should come again the next day, and give them another sitting. The Duke had named twelve o'clock for this unexpected visit, and apologised for arriving at a quarter past eleven, saying, that if he had not come then he could not have come at all. During the interval which had elapsed since the last sitting, his Grace had been in the country, and the pure air of Walmer and Stratfieldsay had sent him back to town in increased health and vigour. He was, indeed, looking remarkably well, and our sculptor observed that even the slight indications of wrinkles which had previously been seen on the forehead had disappeared.

Great, as well as little, critics would probably call a sculptor a bungler who should make an old man's forehead without a wrinkle; but, incredible as it may appear, the Duke's forehead was without the trace of a wrinkle, and the sculptor drew the attention of his Grace's friend to the circumstance.

This sitting lasted two hours and three quarters. The Duke again examined the picture, and approved of it; but said that in one particular it was not historically accurate. The artist had placed a glove in his left hand; "and I never wear gloves," said the Duke; "but it's of no consequence; I don't wish it to be altered. I ought to have them."

It was then intimated to the Duke that the artist's family had never had an opportunity of seeing him, and that it would be a gratification to them to be introduced to him. He immediately said, "By all means; let them come in." Mrs. Weigall, her two daughters, and younger son accordingly entered the room, and were addressed by his Grace with a kindness and urbanity truly gratifying. The Duke then took his departure; and thus ended these sittings, which have left behind them the



THE LAST OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE DUKE TO THE WORKS AT DOVER HARBOUR.



His Excellency Lord Howden, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, left London, on Monday, for Paris, en route to the Spanish capital, to resume his diplomatic functions.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.**—Thursday being the day to which Parliament had been prorogued, the Lord Chancellor, attended by the officers of the House, entered the House of Lords at about half-past two o'clock, and went through the usual ceremony of informing both Houses that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to issue her Commission under the Great Seal for the further prorogation of Parliament until the 4th of November; on which day they were commanded to attend for the despatch of business. The meeting of Parliament on Thursday, the 4th of November, will be for the election of Speaker and the swearing in of members, which will occupy some days. The Queen's speech, it is stated, will not be delivered until the following week, when the real "business of Parliament" will begin. The precedent of 1847 will be followed pretty closely.

**FREEMASONRY.**—On Tuesday afternoon the ceremony of constituting and consecrating a new chapter of arch-masons, under a warrant from the grand chapter of England in connexion with the Enoch lodge of craft masonry, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern. The ceremony of consecration was performed by Comp. John Savage, P.Z., assisted by Comp. Biggs.

**BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION.**—A meeting of the subscribers and patrons of this institution was held on Wednesday at the offices of the society in Lincoln's-inn-fields, for the purpose of electing four pensioners on the fund. The chair was taken by Sir Felix Agar, one of the vice-presidents. There were fifty candidates, the greater number of whom were widows or daughters of military officers and merchants. The result of the polling, which ended at three o'clock, having been announced, and the names of the successful candidates declared, the proceedings terminated.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—This society held their autumnal meeting on Tuesday, at their rooms, in Regent-street; Dr. Royal in the chair. From the statement of Dr. Lindley, the secretary, it appeared that the principal novelties exhibited were specimens of the blue vanda, from India; of Sea Island cotton, from the coast of America; of a plant called skuma, from Japan; and of cinchona callisaya, from Peru—the latter being the plant from which the genuine Peruvian bark is obtained. Some splendid peas were shown by foreign and native growers; the palm amongst the latter was carried away by the Scotch gardeners. There were, also, miscellaneous specimens of vegetables. The show was pronounced good, considering the season of the year, and the meeting was very fully attended. Medals were awarded to the gardeners of the Earl of Stair and Sir A. Denbar, for pears; to Mr. Barnes, of Cheltenham, for peas; to Mr. Butcher, Stratford-on-Avon, for grapes; to Standart and Noble, and to Messrs. Belenden, Kerr, and Prince, for plants.

**DISTRIBUTION OF EXAMPLES OF ART TO SCHOOLS.**—The following minute has been lately made by the Board of Trade on this subject:—"The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, having had under their consideration several applications from the managers and masters of national and other public schools for grants to be made to them of drawing copies and examples used by the Department of Practical Art in teaching elementary drawing, think it necessary to adopt some general principle which shall regulate the decisions of the board in reference to such applications. Their Lordships already have fully recognised the great importance of elementary drawing to all classes of the community in all relations of life, and have expressed their opinion that the first step to be taken to elevate public taste in the appreciation of correctness of form is to cause drawing to become a part of national education. Their Lordships are, therefore, desirous that the Department of Practical Art should assist, as far as possible, in promoting the distribution of the means of accomplishing this object; but, as the indiscriminate gift of examples to all applicants might lead to abuse, it is necessary to require some guarantee that the examples will be duly appreciated, which this more request to have them does not imply. The principle which governs the whole proceedings of the Department in all its branches is to afford partial aid, and to encourage, but not supersede, public exertions in promoting education in art. Thus, the means of study in the Museum of Ornamental Manufactures are afforded, lectures are given, and students are enabled to obtain the best instruction in all the schools by payment of low fees in aid of the expenses; and my Lords consider that the same principle should be observed in the distribution of examples. They have, therefore, resolved that the Department shall have the power to assist schools with examples for teaching drawing, upon the condition that the applicants are willing to pay half the prime cost of them. By this means, when a school is willing to subscribe £1, the Department will furnish examples of the value of £2, and so on as far as the Parliamentary grants will permit. A list of the examples of drawing copies, models, casts, and materials which the Department will be prepared to furnish on these terms, may be obtained of the secretary of the Department of Practical Art, Marlborough House, London."

**THE CLOCK TOWER AT THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.**—On Tuesday the large clock and tower at the Great Northern Railway, which have attracted so much attention, were finished on the outside. The clock tower stands at the southern facade of the station, and its height is 112 feet from the level of the rails, 22 feet across at its base, and 16 feet across above the level of the roof, from which it springs. It is a square constructed tower, surmounted by a slanting beaded roof, ornamented with rolls of lead, tapering from the edge upwards, and surmounted by a large and handsome gilded vane. The clock tower is fitted internally with rooms and staircases leading to the clock room and other compartments. The clock, the outside of which has just been completed, has four faces, which are composed of slate, and is the one by which which stood in the centre of the British avenue of the Great Exhibition, and excited so much attention. There will be three be attached to the clock, a large one to strike the hours, and two smaller to strike the quarters. It is also intended that the faces of the clock at night shall be illuminated by electrical lights.

**REMOVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.**—In consequence of the lease of the Portman-street Barracks, in Oxford-street, having nearly expired, it has been determined by the Government that her Majesty's Stationery-office in Great James-street, Westminster, shall be pulled down, and what has hitherto been called the Royal Mews, in Princes-street, near the Abbey, fitted up for the transaction of the business.

**CUSTOMS REFORM.**—The attention of the Board of Customs having been called to the expense to which the Crown has been subjected for the attendance of a landing-waiter to take the weight of articles chargeable with a mere nominal duty, and the board being of opinion that the import weight of various articles, as ascertained by the dock companies and wharfingers, may, without risk to the revenue, be taken for the purpose of levying the duty; and, finding that the dock companies and wharfingers will have no objection to allow the weights to be copied from their books, the board have directed the proper officers to govern themselves accordingly, observing that the goods are to be subjected to the usual examination, and that such particulars be inserted in the official books as may be required.

**THE LONDON CONVEYANCE COMPANY.**—On Monday the sale of the entire stock of the London Conveyance Company commenced, on their premises, St. Alban's place, Paddington. The stock comprises 508 horses, 65 omnibuses, and an immense quantity of harness, &c. 125 horses, in separate lots, as also a quantity of harness, were sold on Tuesday. The horses fetched from five to twenty guineas each, but the average price may be quoted at ten guineas.

**DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SERPENT IN THE REGENT'S PARK GARDENS.**—At eight o'clock on Wednesday morning John Gilling, the keeper of the reptiles in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, with almost incredible folly began to amuse himself and his fellow-servants by playing with some of the venomous serpents. Having removed one of these (the Indian Cobra), from its cage, he allowed it to crawl round his breast, when it bit him on the nose. He had sufficient presence of mind to replace and secure the cobra in its cage, and to despatch his fellow-servant for the head-keeper. The unfortunate man was immediately conveyed to the University Hospital in Gower-street, where he arrived in a state of insensibility; and expired shortly after nine o'clock. The unfortunate man was in possession of a preparation of *Libania cedron*, said to be a specific against serpent poison, and was acquainted with the method of applying it; but it appears that, although sensible of his danger, he forgot to resort to this means of assistance.

**FIRE.**—On Monday, soon after twelve o'clock at noon, a fire broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Ind, Coop, and Co., the proprietors of the Romford Brewery Stores, situated in Great Garden-street, near White-chapel Turnpike gate. It continued to rage for several hours, and was not extinguished until it had completely burnt out one of the warehouses, and seriously damaged another. The whole of the extensive stock of sugars which were on the premises at the time were saved. The total loss is, however, considerable; but the firm were insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. About two o'clock on the same morning a fire occurred in the premises belonging to Mr. Thomas Keller, eating-house-keeper, No. 4, Sherborne-lane, City. The inmates having been unable to escape through the lower part of the house, were fortunately rescued from the upper windows, by means of the Royal Society's fire-escapes.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending last Saturday, were—Males, 782; females, 825; total, 1607. The deaths registered during the same period were 1093, being an increase upon the mortality of the previous week of 109. The increase seems to arise among the younger part of the population. Fatal cases of epidemics rose in the last two weeks from 216 to 244; those resulting from bronchitis, pneumonia, and other pulmonary complaints rose from 144 to 195; while phthisis, which is not included in the latter class, destroyed 111 and 131 persons. In the epidemic class the deaths of 7 children and 4 adults are referred to smallpox; only 4 children died with measles, 22 of whooping-cough, 14 of croup, while 69 children and 4 adults were carried off by scarlatina. 51 persons died of diarrhoea and dysentery, 3 of influenza, and 2 of purpura; no death occurred from cholera in the week. Typhus, common fever, &c., were fatal in 54 cases; remittent fever in 1, rheumatic fever in 2, erysipelas in 5.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer on Sunday (the 10th) was 29.876, and on each of the six following days it was above 30 in.; the mean of the week was 30.108 in. The mean temperature of the week was 48.2 deg., which is 2 deg. below the average of the same week in 10 years. The mean daily temperature was below the average, more or less, on every day of the week. The wind blew generally from the north-east.

## THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

The following programme of proceedings at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington has been published:—

"The remains of his Grace will remain at Walmer until four days before the funeral, which will take place between the 17th and 19th of November. They will then be removed to Chelsea Hospital, where the body will lie in state for three days, and on the evening before the solemnity it will be removed to the Horse Guards.

"On the morning of the funeral, the funeral cortege will be formed at the Horse Guards, and will proceed by Charing-cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, to St. Paul's.

"Six regiments of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry, and 17 guns, will take part in the procession, that being the number of troops to which his Grace was entitled by his rank in the army.

"A body of Marines will also form part of the cortege, which will be headed by 83 veterans from Chelsea Hospital, who shared in the Duke's campaigns, the number 83 representing the years to which his Grace had attained.

"We have also reason to believe that the Field Marshal's *baton* of the deceased Duke will be borne on the occasion by the Marquis of Anglesey, his companion in arms; and that representatives from those foreign Sovereigns in whose armies his Grace bore the rank of Field-Marshal will assist at the solemnity, each bearing the *baton* of the deceased.

"With a view of diminishing as much as possible the delay inseparable from a long file of carriages, it is intended to make the procession, as much as possible, a walking one, and to dispense, as far as consistent with the solemnity of the occasion, with an unnecessary train of vehicles.

"It is also hoped that the good sense and good taste of the City will on this occasion, consent to waive its claim to precedence, and that the Lord Mayor, after meeting the cortege at Temple-bar, will fall into the procession after the Prince Consort.

"Finally, it is not intended to line the streets through which the procession will pass with military. The guardianship of the thoroughfares will be left to the police, and to the good feeling of the public, who will thus have an opportunity of beholding the mournful spectacle without the interruption of a line of soldiers, and of testifying their respect for the mighty dead by their decorous and orderly demeanour."

Messrs. Cubitt, the eminent builders, have received instructions to fit up the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral for the accommodation of from 18,000 to 20,000 spectators.

Four galleries will be erected—one running from the western entrance along the central aisle, two others in the eastern and western aisles, and a third in front of the entrance of the chapel. This last is intended for the exclusive accommodation of a very large choir. The gallery running along the central aisle will be forty feet in height, while those on the eastern and western wings will be upwards of sixty feet; and the latter will be so arranged as to form an amphitheatre round the space underneath the dome, in the centre of which the remains of the late Duke will be lowered to their last resting-place.

The whole of the galleries will be hung with black cloth, and the number of persons they are intended to contain is upwards of 10,000.

In the centre of these galleries will be erected, so as to occupy as little room as possible, the machinery for lowering the coffin, and over the chasm in the pavement will be a gorgeous catafalque. The nature of the decorations to the canopy have not yet been ascertained.

It is not intended to admit the public to the whispering-gallery, nor to the two small galleries over the terminations of the central aisle, as it would be impossible to see from such an elevation.

A temporary pulpit will be erected near the place of interment, but the precise locality has not yet been decided on. There will be a gallery, separated by barriers from the rest, for those members of the Upper and Lower House who will attend the funeral.

The performance of the daily service in the cathedral has been discontinued for the present, and it will not be resumed until the works are removed, subsequent to the ceremony.

At a meeting at Guildhall on Tuesday, of the City Commissioners of Sewers, it was ordered that notices should be forthwith printed and extensively circulated among the inhabitants in the line of the intended funeral procession within the City, prohibiting the erection of any balcony or other projecting seat for the solemn occasion.

Amongst the arrangements that are being made throughout the kingdom to do honour to the remains of the late illustrious Duke, we learn that it is intended to run special boats and trains from Dublin to London, with a view of affording an opportunity to the numerous persons in Ireland who are desirous of paying their last mournful tributes of respect to the memory of the late Duke, of their being present at the funeral. At a large and influential meeting of the Corporation of Dublin on Monday, it was unanimously resolved—

That the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Corporation officers, together with such members of the Council as may think proper, shall proceed to London at the proper time, to attend the funeral of our illustrious countryman and fellow citizen, the late Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

## FATAL DUEL NEAR WINDSOR.

On Tuesday afternoon a duel was fought at Englefield Green (which lies about half-way between Chertsey and Windsor), between two Frenchmen, which terminated in the death of one of them, named Courmet, who resided at 41, Lisle-street, London. The deceased was a remarkably fine man, about 40 years of age, and was formerly a captain in the French navy. There are two causes assigned for the duel, viz. a lady and a political quarrel.

A telegraphic communication having been received on Tuesday evening at the Waterloo-road station, from Windsor, advising the police authorities that three Frenchmen, who had been engaged in a fatal duel, were on their way to London by the express train, these individuals, immediately upon their arrival, were taken into custody, and conveyed to Tower-street police-station. Upon them were found two small swords, beautifully mounted, a pistol case, and a knife with blood upon it. They were conveyed back to Windsor for the purpose of being examined before the Chertsey magistrates. On Wednesday, they were accordingly brought up at the Town-hall, Chertsey, together with another of the party who had been apprehended near the spot where the fatal encounter took place. The names of the four individuals are—Barons, of 41, Lisle-street; Edmund Allain, of 28, Lichfield-street, Soho; Eugene Philippe Mornain, and Emmanuel Bertholomey.

The magistrates on the bench were Mr. J. I. Briscoe (chairman), Captain Cavendish, Captain Seymour, and Mr. I. Dobinson. The case created the most intense interest, and the large room was densely crowded. French counsel attended on behalf of the prisoners. The following facts were then elicited:—On Tuesday, about a quarter past one, at Dr. Hayward, of Egham, was coming up Priest-hill to Englefield-green, he passed three foreigners, and a little further up he saw another coming out of a field towards the road; this led him to believe that something serious had happened, and he went to the field adjoining, where he found a person lying on the ground bleeding. He attended to him immediately, and afterwards went to the Barley Mow, an inn about half a mile distant, and desired them to make some preparation for a person who had been wounded. The unfortunate man was removed to the inn on some hurdles and straw. Dr. Hayward attended to him until near five o'clock. He lived about three hours, being nearly the whole of the time in dreadful agony. J. Dobinson, Esq., a magistrate, living at Egham, had in the mean time attended, with M. Lann, a teacher of foreign languages, also living at Egham, and the dying man's deposition (which has not at present been made public), was taken. The ball had passed through deceased's chest, going in at the right side and coming out at the left. Mr. Biddelcombe, the superintendent of police, having been informed of the circumstance, went to the Barley-mow, and found the dead body lying on the bed. He stripped the body, with Dr. Hayward, and found a ball—which he produced, and which was much flattened—had passed through his coat, waistcoat, waistband of the trousers, and shirt. He was satisfied that the discharge took place at some distance, as there were no symptoms of powder on the coat. The bullet was found on the sheet of the bed. He examined the pockets, and found 2s. 6d. in silver, 3d. in copper, three keys, a pair of gloves, and a passport, in the name of Richard Flunkett, dated the 18th May last. He also found a life-preserver in his pocket. He took Allain into custody, and in his great-coat pocket he found a powder-flask, with some powder in it, nine bullets, and some caps. On the person of deceased he also found half a return ticket, being a second-class one from London to Windsor. He also found in the pocket of Allain a similar ticket to that which he found on the deceased.

The prisoners were remanded until the inquest on the body had terminated.

**INCENDIARY FIRES.**—The farm-yard of J. Faulkner Wood, Esq., at Doddington, Whitechurch, was last week set on fire by some diabolical miscreant, and several stacks of wheat, oats, and hay, worth £500, entirely destroyed. A large reward was offered for the discovery of the guilty party. On last Saturday night, a second incendiary fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Petley, known as Overland-court farm, in the parish of Ash, about four miles from Sandwich, in Kent. The whole of the live stock, with the exception of two sows and twenty-three pigs, was saved, but the cries of the latter, as the fire literally roared there, were painful in the extreme. There were also destroyed two stacks of wheat, two stacks of oats, two stacks of clover, and one each of beans, peas, and hay, with two large barns, nearly filled with corn, two lodges, the whole of the stabling and the farming implements. The loss sustained cannot be estimated at less than £1500, and Mr. Petley is insured for only £800.

**THE CHOLERA IN POLAND.**—From an official report made by the authorities of Warsaw, it appears that the whole number of cholera cases in that city, since the 24th of May, when the disease first appeared, till the 21st of August, was 26,655; of these, 11,461 died, 10,798 were cured, and, at the latter date, 4398 were under treatment.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—On Monday the ordinary quarterly meeting of this institution was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's; Rear-Admiral Sir Watkin Owen Pell in the chair. The quarterly statement of accounts showed that the receipts for the quarter amounted to £1254 9s. 9d.; the disbursements amounted to £753 9s. 10d.; leaving a balance of £500 19s. 11d. The accounts having been confirmed, a letter was read from Mr. Kirkman, accepting the office of honorary secretary at Portsmouth. A letter was also read from Admiral Parker, thanking the society for appointing him to the office of vice-president, and increasing his annual subscription to £3 3s., besides giving a donation of £5. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceeding.

**LIBERAL DONATIONS.**—His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has presented the Sailors' Home at Devonport with £200; and Commodore Superintendent Seymour has given a second donation of ten guineas, with an annual subscription of five. The Royal Naval and Military Free Schools have also been the objects of his Grace's bounty, having been presented with £100; and the Royal British and Dockyard Female Orphan Asylums were severally presented by his Grace with £100 and £50. Sir Thomas Herbert also gave a donation of £10 to the Dockyard Asylum.

**TRIALS OF ANCHORS.**—The breaking of Mr. Aylen's anchor took place at Woolwich, last Saturday morning, when it deflected 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch on 20 tons strain being applied. It cracked at 44, and broke in the shank, near the crown, at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  tons; the time occupied being six minutes. The following gives, at one view, the final result of the experiments, the breaking of the anchors, and the time occupied in breaking each:—

Anchor.	Weight.	Proof strain.	First Crack.	Broke.	Time in Breaking.
	Cwt. qr. lb.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Minutes.
Lieutenant Rodgers's	19 0 8	19	45	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
Mitcheson's	21 0 0	21	—	—	—
Brown and Lennox's	20 3 14	21	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	7
Isaacs's	21 0 14	21	58	63	10
Trotman's	21 1 10	21	51	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Honiball's	20 3 7	21	54	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	42
Admiralty's	20 2 6	21	40	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Aylen's	21 1 0	21	44	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	6

**ALLEGED SAFETY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S VESSELS.**—The following brief announcement appears in the *San Francisco Herald* of August 21, received this week under a letter from its correspondent at Monterey, dated August 19, 1852:—"We learn that the English discovery ships, *Erebus* and *Terror*, have arrived at Santa Barbara, with many of their crews down with the scurvy."

**PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE ANNIHILATOR.**—A series of experiments with Phillips's patent fire annihilator was tried on Saturday evening last upon Rat Island, in Portsmouth harbour. An immense quantity of coal tar was emptied into a trench and ignited. The flames were immediately put out with as much apparent facility as a candle; the experiment was equally successful on successive repetitions. A pile of tar-barrels, filled with shavings, was then ignited, and emitted an immense body of flames, but which was subdued and extinguished immediately on the annihilator being brought into play upon it. A wooden building, 24 feet square, purposely constructed, was then set on fire, and, on the flames having firm hold of the structure, the annihilator was applied, when the entire body of flame was put out in about three minutes. The experiments were deemed successful.

**QUARANTINE.**—By an order of the 8th of the Tuscan Government all vessels arriving from the ports of Prussia, the United States, and any other ports beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, are to be subjected to a quarantine of six days, in order to ascertain that they have no cholera on board.

**STEAM NAVIGATION BETWEEN BAHIA, MACEIO, AND CARAVELLAS.**—An exclusive twenty years privilege has been granted by the Brazilian Government to Senhor Pedrona de Albuquerque, a wealthy proprietor of Bahia, for establishing steam navigation between that city and Maceio, by a northern line, and Caravellas by a southern line of steam-packets. A privilege for 30 years has also been conceded to Senhor Irenen Evangelista de Sousa for the navigation of the River Amazon by steamers. In one day the 3000 shares of this company, representing a capital of 1200 contos, were subscribed for.

**THE SCREW-STEAMER "FORERUNNER."**—Intelligence has been received that the African Steam Company's screw-vessel *Forerunner*, which left Plymouth at 5 P.M. on the 24th of September, arrived at Tenerife at 10 P.M. on the 1st inst.; being the quickest passage ever made to that island. Excluding the stoppage at Madeira, her speed averaged ten knots for the whole distance.

**LAUNCH OF A SCREW STEAMER.**—On Saturday afternoon last another of those splendid 1800 ton screw-ships, built by Mare and Co., for the General Screw Steam Mail Company, was launched from the extensive building premises at Orchard Wharf, Blackwall. She is named the *Hydaspes*.

**LAUDABLE REGULATION.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company insist on officers appointed to their ships in India, and who have families dependent on them, insuring their lives in order to make provision for their families in case of death.

The *Runnymede*, Government emigration vessel, has made the quickest passage yet to the Antipodes. She quitted the Mersey on the 21st February, and arrived at Adelaide in 72 days.

**SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' SOCIETY.**—The sum of £6 has been awarded by the above institution to George Rumney (pilot) and two fill men, for their praiseworthy and persevering conduct in saving the whole of the crew (six in number) of the *Primrose*, of Truro, off Boscawen; in addition to £5 by the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Lives from Shipwreck.

**COLLISIONS IN THE CHANNEL.**—SINKING OF A SCREW STEAMER.—The brig *Zollverein*, from Bristol, of and for Dantzic, in ballast, came into Portsmouth on Monday night, about 7 o'clock, and reported to Lloyd's representative there that, about three o'clock on that morning, when off Beachey Head, she ran into the steamer *Metropolitan*, Captain Maclean, from London, of and for Glasgow. The *Zollverein* struck her right amidships, and at 6.30 A.M. she sank in about 37 fathoms water. The crew had time to save a few necessaries, and were taken on board the brig (all saved—23 in number), and landed at Portsmouth. The brig has apparently sustained but little damage.—A second collision took place on Monday night between the barque *Fifeshire*, from Falmouth, for Antwerp, and the *Buick*, from Falmouth, for Littlehampton, when the last-mentioned vessel sustained so much damage that she foundered, at 9.30 P.M., in 23 fathoms, St. Anthony's Light bearing west, distant about six miles. All hands on board the *Buick* were saved by the *Fifeshire*, and were landed at Falmouth on Tuesday morning.

**WRECK OF THE BARQUE "HECTOR," AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—Information has just been received of the loss of the barque *Hector*, Brooks, master, of London, on a voyage from Batavia to Bremen. From the accounts received, it appears that the *Hector* went on shore on July 27, about 20 miles to the southward of Port Natal, between the Umzumbi and Umwalumini rivers. For several days previously the vessel had made a great deal of water, and the crew were much exhausted by pumping. As there was a tremendous heavy sea running at the time, it was with great difficulty that the following persons were saved: Captain Brooks; Edward Hedger, mate; George Buck, second mate; Mr. Benjamin Hore, son of the owner, an apprentice; William Nicholson, Samuel Harris, Hermann Loh, Frederic Veldhuisen, seamen; John Gillott and Thomas Bowles. The names of those who perished were—Mr. John Baillie, of D'Urban; Lamb, the cook; Jones and Ray (a man of colour), seamen; an English boy, named Pearson; and a coloured boy, whose name is not given. The vessel became a total wreck; the ship's papers however were saved. It is understood that the ship and cargo were insured.

## HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO NORTH WALES.

(See also page 331.)

## THE ROYAL RECEPTION AT CHESTER.

The Station was handsomely decorated throughout its whole length with flags. About 200 flags, Union Jacks, St. George's, the flags of Great Britain generally, and those of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha floated from the pilasters on each side of the line of rails. In the centre of the Station platform, a space of 84 feet in length was covered with red baize, and chosen as the spot opposite which the Royal carriage should stop. The display of trophies, banners, and heraldic panels was very superb. Upon this central platform, at three o'clock, the noblemen, officials, gentlemen of the corporation, and others, assembled to do honour to their Sovereign. At two minutes past four precisely, the brass band raised the first note of "God save the Queen," as her Majesty passed the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry, which received the Sovereign and their youthful Colonel, the Prince of Wales, with colours dropped, saluting with the Queen's Standard. The trains passed slowly on to the Reception platform, welcomed with the most earnest cheering.

The Lord-Lieutenant (the Marquis of Westminster) then stepped forward and welcomed her Majesty to her ancient city of Chester. The Marchioness of Westminster presented the Queen with a *corbeille* of fruit, and the Marchioness of Cholmondeley with a bouquet of flowers. The Mayor of Chester, attended by the sword and mace, and city officers, then presented a loyal address, which her Majesty received into the carriage, and replied to as follows:—"Mr. Mayor, I am very much obliged—very much obliged—by the kind expressions of my good citizens of Chester."

The Lord Bishop then presented an address, which her Majesty





RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN AT THE CHESTER STATION.

graciously received. The Queen, the Prince, and the Princess Royal, then turned to the opposite side of the station, where the troops and the railway workpeople and their families were placed. This mark of courtesy drew down the most enthusiastic acclamations.

The Royal party having resumed their seats, the train was set in motion at a quarter past four for Bangor.

#### THE ROYAL RECEPTION AT BANGOR.

TWENTY years since, her Majesty, then the Princess Victoria, with her Royal mother, the Duchess of Kent, spent three weeks on the other side of the Strait, at Beaumaris and Plasnewydd. The memory of that visit has not been forgotten, and is affectionately referred to by many of the inhabitants of Bangor. The visit of last week is of necessity of a very different character. Short as the stay was, however, the loyal inhabitants of Bangor eagerly availed themselves of it to show their respect and attachment to her Majesty; and there has seldom been a town which, in proportion to its size, has made more extensive

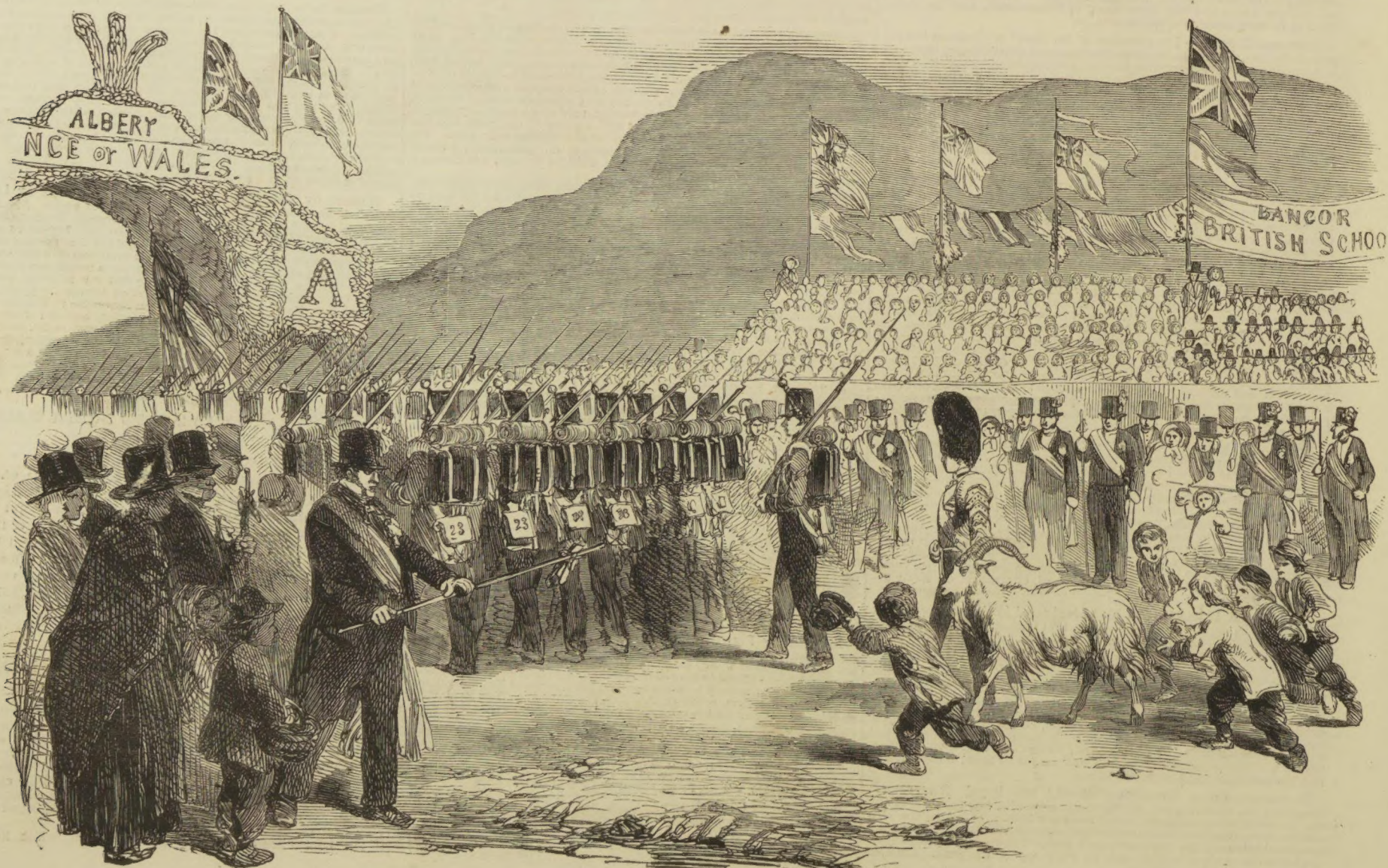
preparations for a Royal reception. The Penrhyn Arms Hotel, which was engaged for the Royal lodging, is situated a little way out of the town, and at the opposite extremity from the railway station, so that the Queen had a drive through the long, quaint street of Bangor. Every house along this narrow causeway (nearly a mile long) was decorated with evergreens, and gay with flags of all colours, sizes, descriptions, and devices, with English and Welsh legends; while there were no fewer than eight or nine triumphal arches between the station and the hotel! one of them very prettily representing in evergreen the great span of the Menai suspension bridge. The day was observed as a complete holiday, all the shops being shut.

The arrangements were superintended by a committee of the municipal authorities and gentlemen of the district. The road-line was kept by about 250 of the more respectable inhabitants of the town, sworn in as special constables; next were the members of the different local clubs, the Freemasons, Odd-Fellows, &c., which abound in Wales. And between 2000 and 3000 children of the day and Sunday-schools were present, in their holiday attire.

At the bridge, on the Carnarvonshire side, were the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with the band of the regiment, as a guard of honour, and also the pensioners. Some years ago two white goats were presented to the regiment by her Majesty and were sent to Canada: one of the goats died in Canada, but the other survives and marches at the head of the band. The goat was present on Wednesday week, having marched with the soldiers from their quarters to the Bangor station, and thence proceeded with them by railway to the bridge. The goat wears on its forehead a silver plate attached by means of straps to its horns, and the plate has on it an inscription, with the date of the presentation. (See the Illustration.)

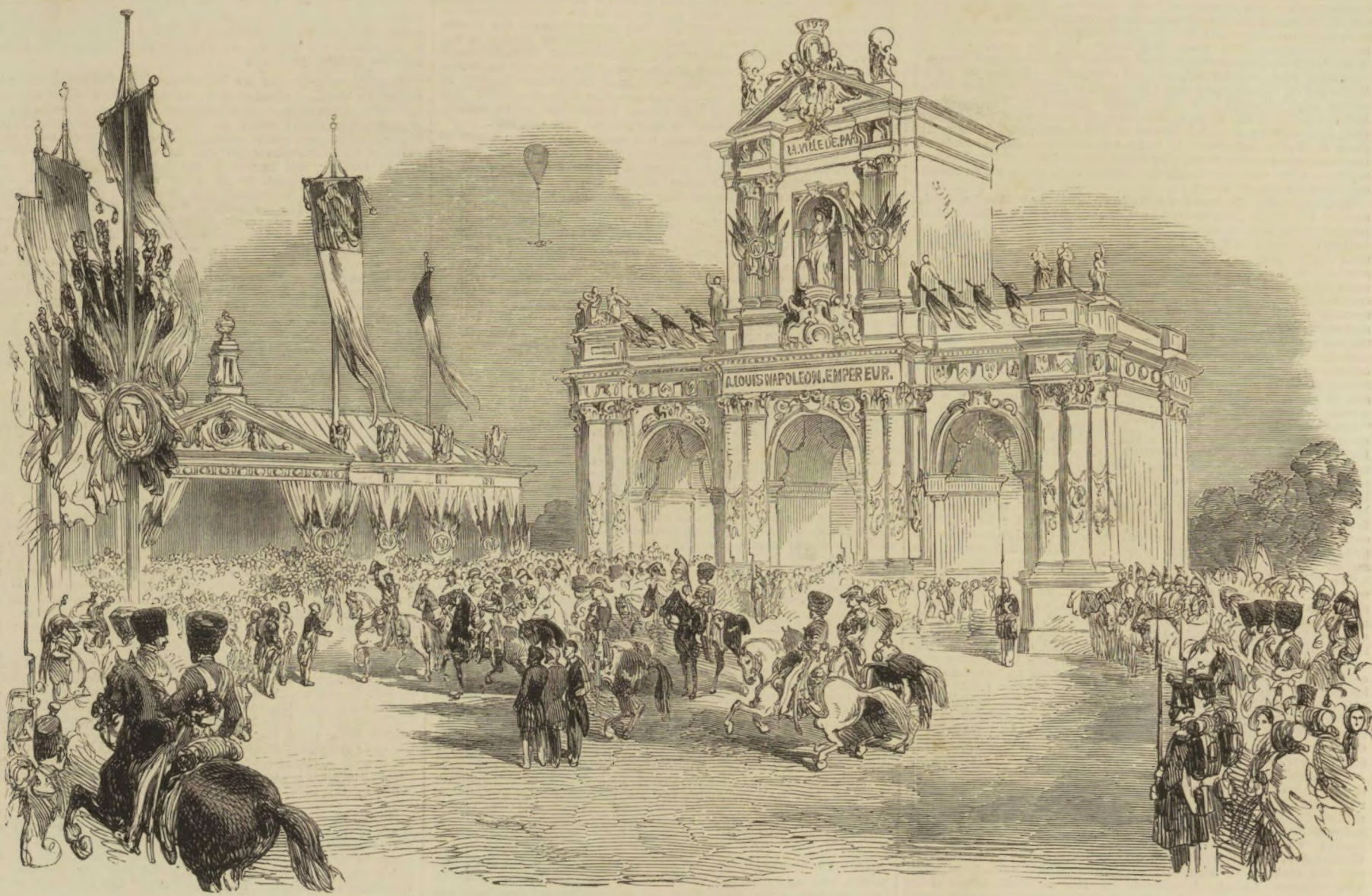
On her Majesty's arrival addresses were presented by the Mayor and the Bishop. The Queen appeared greatly to enjoy the scene through which she passed to the Penrhyn Arms. Next morning her Majesty visited the Britannia Bridge, as described at page 331, where the Royal standard was hoisted, with other national flags.

At night many of the private houses, and some of the principal inns, banks, and shops were illuminated.



RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT BANGOR.





ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE PONT D'AUSTERLITZ, AT PARIS.

## RETURN OF THE PRINCE PRESIDENT TO PARIS.

THE Prince President, according to previous announcement, made his triumphal entry into Paris, on his return from his tour through the south, on Saturday last, the 16th instant. It has been remarked by the correspondent of one of the morning papers, as a "curious coincidence," that the day in question was the anniversary of the arrival of Napoleon, captive, at the dungeon rock of St. Helena, in 1815; whilst the correspondent of another morning paper remarks, as a "curious coincidence," that it was the anniversary of the execution of Marie Antoinette in the sight of an infuriate Paris mob. The *Moniteur* also makes a significant observation upon the latter coincidence, and draws a parallel between Paris mobs of 1793 and 1852. But how vain are such speculations! Is there a day in the whole calendar which, in French history, is not the anniversary of some crime, misfortune, or absurdity?

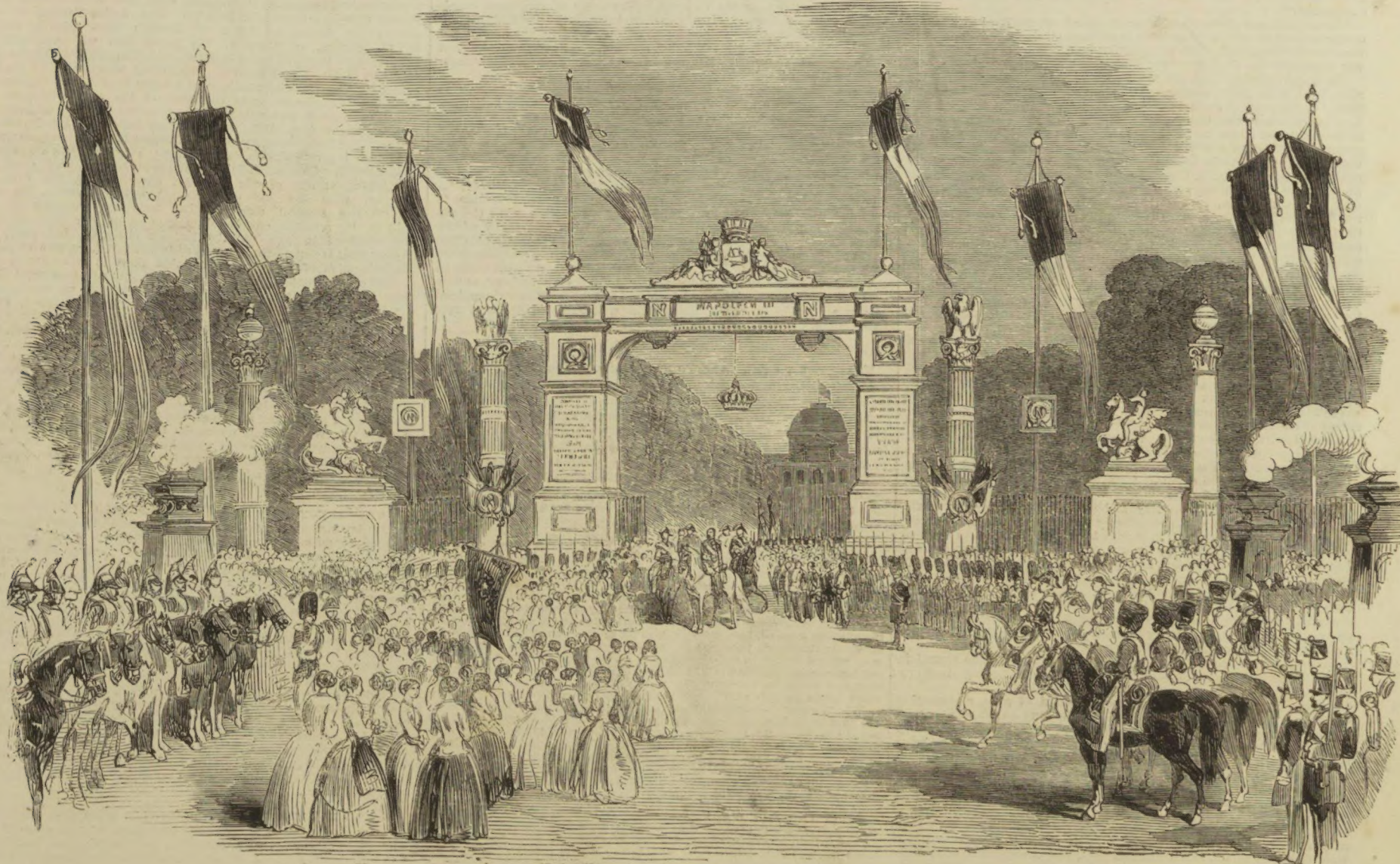
Great were the preparations made for the reception of the chosen of the people throughout the line of road he was to pass. Ministers of State, upholsterers, and artificial florists co-operated with common accord to produce what has been pronounced to be one of the most splendid spectacles seen in the streets of Paris within the memory of man.

To give a detailed description of the numerous structures along the President's passage would be difficult. The one that surpassed all the others—with the exception, perhaps, of that at the entrance to the gardens of the Tuilleries—was that in the Place Waltherbert. This arch was composed of two series of pillars, in the Corinthian order, placed one above the other. On the frieze of the first series were seen the arms of all the towns through which the President passed; and in the upper part, the statue of France, holding a scroll in one hand, on which the words "Vox Populi, Vox Dei," were inscribed. In the centre of the upper arch was the image of a ship, with two rivers, no doubt representing the Seine and Marne. The arms of Paris, a ship in full sail, were also conspicuous. Over the centre arcade was the following inscription, in two

lines:—"La ville de Paris à Louis Napoleon, Empereur." Surmounting the whole was an immense eagle with outstretched wings, and various allegorical figures, and at both extremities a medallion with the effigy of the Prince. The whole was adorned with flowers, garlands, flags, and the initials of the President repeated in various directions. The length of the triumphal arch is about 90 feet, its height 75 feet, and its depth about 20 feet. On one side a tent was erected, similarly adorned with flags and streamers, reserved for the authorities who received the Prince on his arrival. Immediately in front of the gate of the Jardin des Plantes another tent was raised, similarly decorated, capable of containing 1500 persons.

A smaller arch was erected in the middle of the Boulevard de Bourdon, leading from the Pont d'Austerlitz by the Quai de Mazas to the Place de la Bastille; and another in the same Boulevard at the corner of the Rue Bassompierre, encircled with wreaths of laurel, and crowned with tricolor flags. The inscriptions on these arches were simply "Vive l'Empereur!"

Descending the Quai Bourdon towards the Boulevards another mag-



DEPUTATION OF YOUNG WOMEN TO THE PRESIDENT AT THE ARCH OF THE TUILERIES, PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.



nificent arch was erected, spanning the quay, surmounted by a huge eagle and various emblems of the Empire; a few yards further on another arch, "to the honour of Louis Napoleon, Emperor," erected by the inhabitants of the 9th arrondissement. Before reaching the Place de la Bastille another and less gaudy arch bore the inscription, "The 8th arrondissement to Louis Napoleon." At the opening of the Boulevard Beaumarchais the musical artists of the *Arènes* had erected a handsome arch, entirely composed of evergreens. Passing on to the Boulevard du Temple, were seen two immense triumphal arches erected within a few yards of each other nearly opposite the Théâtre Gaîté. Before arriving at the Porte St. Martin might be seen a simple Oriental arch, covered over, or rather formed of rich velvet; and between the Porte St. Martin and Porte St. Denis two handsome arches stood—the one surmounted by a representation of the Imperial arms of Charlemagne, while the other was remarkable for another huge eagle which hovered over it with extended wings.

Right across the Boulevard des Italiens, between the Rue Lepelletier and the Rue Favart, was erected a grand triumphal arch, whose summit reached to the topmost stories of the houses on both sides. An immense canopy of crimson stuff, studded all over with bees, covered about two-thirds of the way up, and the summits of the supporting poles were surmounted with eagles. Crimson stuff enclosed the corners to the same heights; clusters of tricolor flags, surmounted each by the eagle, enclosed the base; and that part which formed the front, looking down towards the Boulevard Montmartre, was ornamented with shields and escutcheons, bearing the President's initials, and one larger than the rest with "Vive l'Empereur!" while long streamers floated from the summit. This ornamental archway, or canopy, was erected at the joint expense of the directors of the French Opera and the Opéra Comique; the former of which is in the Rue Lepelletier, and the latter on the opposite side of the Boulevard. On one side was a huge medallion, with the words, "Entrée de l'Opéra Comique Impérial;" on the other, "Académie Impériale de Musique." At its base were collected various designs, emblematic of music and the arts. On the Boulevard des Italiens, and as far as the Madeleine, the decorations were of a less massive kind—canopies, or arches, composed principally of devices, armour, and foliage, with the initials of the President, Imperial emblems and flags. In fact, the whole line of the Boulevards was similarly ornamented, and flanked at regular intervals with lofty poles with floating streamers. The large balcony in front of the house at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier, and belonging to the club-rooms on the first floor, was ornamented with drapery, gold fringe, flags, medallions, and eagles.

The front of the great carpet warehouse of M. Sallandrouze, which was riddled with cannon, and where a score of innocent victims were slaughtered on the 4th of December last, was hidden from view by a rich carpet, ornamented with the Imperial eagle. In short, in every direction the eye met with emblems of the Empire, eagles, initials, and in some places the numbers, "7,500,000," alluding to the electors that voted Louis Napoleon President for ten years. The inscriptions were everywhere the same that the President is described to have beheld in his journey, viz. "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoleon III." Some bore the words, "L'Empire c'est la Paix;" others "L'Empire est fait." At the entrance of the principal streets Imperialist inscriptions might be read, and at that of the Rue Vivienne the words "Le Tribunal et la Chambre de Commerce à Louis Napoleon." The theatres and the public edifices were remarkable for their decorations.

The inscription on the arch that stood at the entrance of the gardens of the Tuileries was to the following effect:—"A Napoleon III., Empereur. Sauveur de la civilisation moderne. Protecteur des sciences, des arts, de l'agriculture, de l'industrie, et du commerce. Les ouvriers reconnaissants. Constitution de l'an 8. Constitution de 1852. Conversion des Rentes. Crédit foncier. Travaux d'utilité publique. Chemins de fer. Continuation du Louvre. Rue de Rivoli." The Place de la Concorde was also ornamented with lofty poles, with gilded balls, from which long streamers floated. A house in the Rue de Rivoli, corner of the Rue du Dauphin, until lately the Rue de la Convention, was surmounted with an immense eagle, with outstretched wings, and an inscription to the following purport encircled it:—"Aux Tuileries! L'Aigle Impérial! Vive l'Empereur! S'ils ne crient pas, les pierres crieront."

The ornamental canopy at the corner of the Rue de la Paix bore the words:—"Le Premier Bataillon de la Garde Nationale à Napoleon III., Empereur!" The arch erected at the entrance of the Rue Basse d'Empart, parallel to the Boulevard des Capucins, had the inscription:—"A son Altesse Impériale, Napoleon III., Empereur des Français!"

At the early hour of eight in the morning, the Boulevards, but more particularly that part which extends from the Bastille to the Porte St. Denis, became, not gradually, but most rapidly, filled with eager crowds. At each moment multitudes of peasantry from the neighbouring departments, and even from distant ones, brought by the successive railroad trains, filled the streets; and it is stated that on the previous evening not less than 42,000 peasants from Burgundy, Champagne, Touraine, &c., arrived in the capital. All these formed in regular file, and with their wives and children traversed the Boulevards, or took their stations at the Pont d'Austerlitz. At that hour, too, the omnibuses hoisted their flags, with the inscriptions, "Vive l'Empereur!" or, "Vive Napoleon III.!" inscribed on them, and as each passed under an arch, or approached the Imperial emblems, the driver took off his hat and shouted "Vive l'Empereur!"

About half-past eleven the National Guard of the Banlieue, and the troops of the line, with flags at their head, began to take up their positions on the Boulevard. The place of honour, the right of the President, was allotted to the civic force, and the left to the troops of the line.

The line, beginning from the head of the Pont d'Austerlitz on the right bank of the river, was formed by the National Guard and the infantry of the army of Paris, and extended to the Place de la Concorde. Two battalions of the Gendarmerie Mobile formed in order of battle in the courtyard of the Tuileries, together with the companies of Engineers. The batteries of the artillery of the army of Paris were stationed in the Cours de la Reine towards the Bridge of Jena, their right resting on the Place de la Concorde, leaving the bridge free, and at the entrance of which was raised a triumphal arch: the passage of the Quai de la Conférence, between it and the Pont de Jena, as also that of the Tuileries, were also open. On arriving at the Place de la Concorde the Colonel of the mounted National Guard of Paris moved with his first squadron and two of Guides towards the gate of the Pont-Tournant, and cleared the way for the President as he approached. On arriving in front of the Palace the squadrons broke into two, whirled rapidly to right and left, and formed into line on both sides, through which the President was to pass up the grand avenue. They then formed in the grand avenue of the garden. The five other squadrons of the mounted National Guard, eight squadrons of Lancers, and the 12th Dragoons, advanced at a rapid trot, with General Count Partonieux at their head, and moved at the same rapid pace along the Quay of the Tuileries to the Place du Carroussel, where they drew up and formed in order of battle. The squadron, under the orders of General Korte, formed in close column in the Place de la Concorde, and extended to the avenue of the Champs Elysées. A battery of artillery was stationed at the Rond Point of the Barrière du Trône, under the orders of General Hubert, to give the signal of the Prince's arrival.

At a few minutes past one o'clock General Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant staff, and followed by an escort of Guides, rode along the Boulevards, in the direction of the Madeleine.

Meantime deputations from Issy and many other communes of the Banlieue made their appearance, moving towards the Madeleine, with the green banners covered all over with Imperialist devices. The commune of Montleby, headed by its mayor and deputy-mayors, and followed by others in due order, and preceded by bands of young girls dressed in white, all with green sashes, crowns of laurel on their heads, and bouquets of violets in their hands, and preceded by a splendid banner, moved in the same direction. The description of one commune is nearly that of the hundreds that marched in procession, nearly all preceded by young girls, bearing green flags with Imperial inscriptions, most of the men headed by their mayor.

The various trades of Paris, also, all sent deputations, who poured in one continuous stream towards the Tuileries, each having its appropriate banner, with Imperial inscriptions and emblems.

Amongst the first, if not the first, came a band of girls, representing the market of the Madeleine, the foremost bearing an Imperial crown reposing on a cushion, both of a violet colour, and the others wearing sashes, and carrying bouquets of violets, the cords of the flags being borne by men. The Market d'Aguesseau followed next; and then came the female and male deputations of the society of cooks, wearing the *cordons bleus*. The deputies of the market of the Blancs Manteaux followed, bearing aloft standards half of green, the other half blue, and all studded over with bees. They were followed by the representatives of the rag-market: but their banner did not quite correspond with their name; it was the most tastefully formed of all. It was composed of violet-coloured velvet, embroidered in gold, and covered with bees of the same material. The representatives of the Veal-market came next; and then the Marché St. Germain. In the market of the last-mentioned

corporation the bust of the President was inaugurated last spring. The women of the market had, at an early hour, given notice to their customers that all traffic would be closed at eleven o'clock. At that hour they adorned their fountain with flowers, placed an Imperial crown on the head of the bust, the face of which they turned towards the church of St. Sulpice, which is near at hand, and prepared for joining in the cortege. The market of the Gros Cail followed next. While these and many other processions passed, the bands of the different regiments played favourite airs; and, as each deputation passed under the arch of the Boulevard des Italiens, they saluted the effigy of the President. The last of the deputations—those from distant places—had hardly arrived, when symptoms of the approach of the President were apparent.

The weather, it should be stated, was magnificently fine; a sort of May-day out of season; and the balconies, windows, house-tops, besides various galleries erected for the purpose along the line of road, being filled with company all in holiday attire, the *coup d'œil*, even before the event of the day commenced, may be pronounced to have been magnificent.

At a quarter to two the bugles of the Light Infantry, the drums of the Line, and the trumpets of the Cavalry were heard giving the signal of preparation. The men fixed bayonets and dressed up. At a few minutes past two the first gun was heard from the Barrière du Trône, which announced that the President had arrived at the Orleans terminus. The bands of the National Guard of the Banlieue struck up old Imperial airs, one in particular, which was composed in 1814, and the "bon Roi Dagobert" was cheered again and again. The guns of the Barrière du Trône—they were to fire a salute of 121 guns—continued. At a quarter to three the old soldiers of the Empire—*les vieux de la vieille*—made their appearance from the slope which leads from the Boulevard Montmartre to the Italiens. About 200 wore their ancient uniforms, and preceded a still more numerous band of old soldiers who wore no uniform, but bore each in his hat a green placard inscribed with the name and number of the regiment in which he had served in the Imperial armies. As the head of the column advanced between the ranks of their younger brethren in arms, a shout arose on all sides of "*Vivent les vieux de la vieille!*" and the veterans moved steadily along. As they reached the arch of the Boulevard des Italiens they saluted the effigy of the President, and moved on to the Tuileries by the Place de la Concorde.

At three o'clock the head of the advancing column that formed the President's cortege was discerned in the distance. A squadron of mounted National Guards galloped down the Boulevard Montmartre, and drew up for a few minutes opposite the Rue Lepelletier to get their ranks, which were somewhat discomposed, into order. Another squadron followed hard behind, and did the same. General Löwestine, who commands the National Guard, next came with his staff; General Magnan, also with his staff, and followed by an escort of Guides, followed next. The mounted Chasseurs came after, and then the squadrons of Guides, preceded by their fall band, and with colours fluttering in the breeze. The President of the Republic, riding alone, full fifteen paces in front of his staff, dressed in the complete uniform of a Lieutenant-General, came next. The moment he was seen advancing at a slow pace down the slope of the Boulevard Montmartre, with his hat in his hand, a shout arose from the multitude in the street and in the houses. The women waved their handkerchiefs, and bouquets and violets were flung at his horse's feet as he passed.

Between the Porte St. Martin and the Porte St. Denis three women elegantly dressed, made their way through the crowd, and advanced to the centre of the boulevard. The Sergens de Ville attempted to prevent them, but the Prince waved them off with his hand. Each of the women presented him with a bouquet, and the last made some observation, which of course was not heard. He smiled and bowed. The women then retired, and the President bore the bouquets in his hand for some time, and then delivered them to an orderly. Near the Rue Vivienne another woman advanced from the crowd with a paper in her hand. The President stopped for an instant, stooped from the saddle, and, again waving off the guard, took the paper. Orderlies rode on both sides, their arms full of crowns and bouquets, and papers which doubtless contained petitions. During the whole time he moved along, minute guns taking the signal given from the Barrière du Trône, saluted him from the esplanade of the Invalides, and the bells of every church in Paris pealed out in accompaniment. A regiment of Dragoons immediately followed the brilliant staff that accompanied the President; then came the *Chasseurs à Cheval*, the Hussars, Artillery, and, lastly, the regiment of Carabiniers, in their light blue uniforms, and their cuirasses glittering in the evening sun. As this magnificent cortege cleared the boulevard, the National Guard and troops of the line that lined the way formed into close column in the centre; and, after some delay, owing to the continuous stream of deputations of every kind that still poured along towards the Tuileries, and the crowds that pressed on both sides, gradually moved off to their quarters.

In the meantime the President made his way to the Tuileries by the Place de la Concorde. On the Place de la Concorde were assembled the deputations of the numerous trades' corporations of Paris already mentioned, with their banners at their head. There also were drawn up in two lines the young girls, dressed in white, and placed in front of the troops. The scene was certainly of the most exciting kind; the beautiful place itself—the gushing fountains—the noble avenue of the Champs Elysées—the gardens of the Tuileries, with crowds of spectators lining their terraces, the decorations of the fine buildings at one end, and the quays at the other. The President advanced towards the gate of the Tuileries, passed under the triumphal arch of the Pont-Tournant, and rode up the grand avenue of the gardens to the gate of the Palace, where he alighted.

The deputations with the banners followed him from the Place de la Concorde. The two first that entered the space before the Palace acclaimed him in the most enthusiastic manner. They were of the Seine and Seine and Ouse. The President appeared in the grand balcony and bowed his thanks. The others, believing that he was going to review them, all followed hard, and the crowd soon became so great that the three gates had to be thrown open, and they pressed through to the Place de Carroussel, still shouting, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoleon III.!"

Before concluding the account of this day's proceedings it remains to be stated, that the President was received at the terminus of the Orleans Railway, by all the dignitaries of State, the judges, and many of the clergy. The Prefect of the Seine and the President of the Municipal Commission of Paris respectively read him congratulatory and complimentary addresses, to which he replied; remarking that the cheers with which he was received at the end of his journey were the more gratifying, as they were but a continuation of those which had accompanied him throughout its course. At the Church of the Madeleine, the curé and his clergy were drawn up on the steps to salute the hero of the day as he passed.

**MONUMENT TO THE LATE THOMAS HOOD.**—We are glad to learn that a subscription has been commenced for erecting a monument in Kensal-green Cemetery to the memory of the late Thomas Hood. Amongst the subscribers are the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Macaulay, M.P., Lord Brougham, the Earl of Carlisle, Dr. Charles Mackay, Mr. T. K. Hervey, Mr. S. Rogers, Mr. D. Jerrold, Mr. Westland Marston, Mr. Phelps, Miss Eliza Cook, and others. It is, we believe, chiefly owing to the powerful and touching appeals to the public made by Miss Eliza Cook—a poetess whom Hood himself would have been proud to hail as a sister—that this movement has proved so far successful. Miss Cook, we believe, acts as treasurer to the fund; but we shall be happy to receive any subscriptions, and forward them to that lady.

**VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B.**—A military Correspondent sends us the following interesting addenda to our memoir of this eminent commander:—"At the time that his Lordship was Secretary-at-War, a strong suspicion existed that enormous frauds had been committed in the pensions of discharged soldiers. The moment the information reached Sir Henry, he ordered the regimental books of the whole army to be inspected by different courts of inquiry, each court having the assistance of a clerk from the War-office, and one from Chelsea Hospital, bringing with them the returns from those departments. Sir Henry Harding's perseverance and assiduity in this arduous investigation were beyond belief: he frequently studied a case throughout an entire night, and never ceased until he had accomplished his object. These particulars, our informant states he had from the War-office clerk upon the committee of which he was a member. The result of the inquiry was, it is affirmed, a saving of £70,000 a year."—Another Correspondent informs us that Lord Harding was born at the Vicarage-house, Wrotham, Kent, in 1785. On his Lordship's return from India, the authorities of that place forwarded to him a congratulatory address on his safe return and on the laurels he had won. This his Lordship acknowledged with a handsome present, which was appropriated by the present rector and churchwardens to the addition of a new painted window in the chancel of the church at Wrotham.—His Lordship's reception at Penarth is engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 310.

**APPOINTMENT OF A RIVER POSTMAN.**—In consequence of a representation having been made to the Postmaster-General of the very great inconvenience to which passengers and others on board ships at Gravesend were subjected owing to the non-delivery of letters, &c., a river postman has been appointed, whose duty it will be to deliver letters, newspapers, &c., that may arrive by post addressed to persons on board of vessels in the river off Gravesend.

## MUSIC.

**JUNIOR UNITED VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL SOCIETY.**—The first evening concert of this new society, the object of which is to afford young native and foreign students an introduction to the musical world, is announced for Monday, at the Store-street Music Hall, under the direction of Herr Anschuetz.

**THE ITALIAN OPERA AT MADRID.**—The *Coliseo de Oriente* was opened on Sunday, October 10th, for the Italian Opera season, with Rossini's "Semiramide." The house was crowded to excess, the Queen of Spain, the King-Consort, the Queen Mother Christina, the Infante Don Francisco, and other members of the Royal family being present. Madame Clara Novello (who was to have made her *début* on the 2nd of October, and arrived in the Spanish capital in time to commence her engagement, to the great astonishment of the Spanish director, who had calculated that she could not be in Madrid at the epoch indicated in her contract, from the English musical festivals) made her first appearance in *Semiramide*, and achieved a complete triumph. Notwithstanding the Court etiquette not to applaud when her Majesty attends in state, the English *prima donna* was called on the stage after her cavatina, "Bel raggio," and after the duo with *Arsace*, in the second act, which were the only calls on the first night. The Madrid papers praise in the highest terms the abilities, vocal and histrionic, and the personal attractions of Madame Novello. Madame Angri's reception in *Arsace* was also most rapturous. Bettini was *Adreno*, Coletti *Assur*, and Echevarria the *Priest*; so that the cast was strong in every part; and the mounting of the opera was on a scale of Oriental splendour. Cuzzani, Vitale, and Selva were to appear in Verdi's "Ernani."

**THE ITALIAN OPERA IN LISBON.**—Letters from the Portuguese capital dwell on the *furor* produced at the Italian Opera by the *débuts* of Mdme. Castellani, as *Amina*, and of Mr. Swift, the English tenor, as *Elvino*, in the "Sonnambula." Mr. Swift has only been known in London as a concert-singer, with a very sympathetic tenor voice. He was a pupil of Signor Schira, who has had the good fortune to have had Miss Louisa Pyne and Mario studying under him.

**THE ITALIAN OPERA IN ST. PETERSBURGH.**—The Russian official journal announces the definitive completion of the Italian company as follows:—*Prime donne*: Mdlle. Sofie Cravelli, Mdme. Murray, and Signora Medori. *Contralto*: Mdlle. de Meric. *Seconda donna*: Mdme. Cotti. *Tenori*: Sgs. Mario and Tammerlik. *Second Tenors*: Sigs. Nemorino and Davide. *Barytones*: Ronconi and De Bassini. *Basses*: Lablache and Tagliafico. *Second Basses*: Polonini and Cecconi. Owing to the interesting state of Gisi she will remain in England, and is not able this year to fulfil her engagement in the Russian capital. Mario, after visiting Florence, where he has an estate, will go to St. Petersburg.

**MUSIC IN PARIS.**—Signor Corti, the new director of the Italian Opera, is actively engaged in preparing for the season, which will begin in November. It is proposed to remove next year the Italian performances from the Salle Ventadour to the edifice known as the *Timbre* in the Rue de la Paix, and the Salle Ventadour is to be appropriated to a third French lyric establishment. M. de Beriot, the violinist (husband of Malibran), is about to fix his residence in Paris, and to open a school for tuition. MM. Scribe and Germain are occupied in preparing a new comic opera, "The Mysteries of Udolpho," with music by Clapisson, for the Opéra Comique.

**MUSIC IN ITALY.**—At the theatre "Alla Cannobiana," a new opera by Pedrotti, "Florina," has been produced with great success, Mlle. Foroni Conti being the *prima donna*, and Carrion the tenor. The composer was called for several times. The *début* of Miss Crichton, of Drury-lane Theatre, at the Scala, is anticipated with interest. Signor Consilini's new opera, "La Finta Puzza," has been well received at Genoa.

**CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE RECENT INUNDATION AT WORCESTER.**—The Rev. R. Sarjeant, the Rector of St. Swithin and of Spetchely, having kindly taken upon himself the responsibility of a concert to alleviate in some degree the sufferings of the poor creatures who lost their all in the late flood, near Worcester, the gentry of the town and county, including the Bishop, Dean, and Canons, the Mayor, the Sheriff of the city, the members of Parliament, Sir John Pakington (the Colonial Secretary), General Lygon; Messrs. Knight, Laetle, Record, and Rushout, &c., took up the matter spiritedly, and it is anticipated that last night's concert in the Music Hall will realize about £50 towards the general subscription. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Mr. Frances, Mr. Land, and Mr. F. Bodda, of the English Glee and Madrigal Union, were the singers on the occasion, the second part of the programme containing songs and duets by Mendelssohn, Sir H. R. Bishop, Balfe, Linley, and Land.

**MUSIC IN WALES.**—It is with great pleasure that we announce the first performance of Handel's "Messiah" in its entirety, in South Wales. This event took place last night (the 22d), at Newport, by the Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. Groves, with Mr. Price at the pianoforte. The principal vocalists were Mrs. P. J. Smith, of the Bristol Classical Harmonist Society; Miss Julia Parkes, of Gloucester; Mr. Hemmons, tenor of Bristol; Miss Clowes, and Mr. H. G. Groves, of Newport. We regret that we were unable to be present on this interesting occasion, which augurs well for the future prospects of music at Newport. The chorus was formed of the members of the Choral Society, with about a dozen local instrumentalists, who were aided by players from the band of the 48th Regiment. The oratorio was given under the patronage of Sir Charles and Lady Morgan, O. Morgan, Esq., M.P., and Crawshaw Bailey, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Bailey. The hon. secretary of the Newport Choral Society assures us that music is progressing in South Wales. There is in the archdeaconry of Monmouth a Church Music Improvement Society, and great pains are taken, at one of the Newport churches, by Mr. Price, the organist, with the aid of about twenty amateurs, to secure an effective musical service. The honorary secretary is quite right in his remarks on the slovenly and inferior style of execution observed in some of the London churches, but every year improvement is penetrating into all districts. We accept with pleasure the declaration of the hon. secretary that there is an extensive dealer in musical instruments in Newport; and, giving the Choral Society every credit for its excellent intentions, we ask, in conclusion, if it will extend a helping hand to the gifted young harpist, Pollock, whose case has been so generously taken up by Sir Charles and Lady Morgan, and who, by a public concert at Newport, might be enabled to enter the Royal Academy of Music as a pupil. We have great pleasure in announcing to the Newport amateurs that Mdme. Fiorentini, the *prima donna* of her Majesty's Theatre, has generously offered her gratuitous services to sing at a concert in Newport, in aid of the funds now raising on behalf of Pollock; and Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, has also kindly consented to assist in any way. We entertain no doubt that other distinguished artists, vocal and instrumental, would consent to visit Newport on such an artistic mission as that of rescuing from obscurity a most promising young musician, who might eventually do honour to his native country.

**THE HARMONIC UNION.**—The prospectus of this new and important association for performance of sacred and secular music, both of the ancient and modern schools, has just appeared. The meetings will be held at Exeter Hall. Mr. Benedict, the pianist and composer, is the conductor, Mr. Blagrove the leader of the band, and Mr. G. W. Morgan the organist. The Harmonic Union purposes to occupy ground unoccupied by any other society, by performing not only the popular oratorios, but also by introducing secular music of the highest class. The union will afford to living composers every opportunity to produce their works, thus filling up a void long left open by prior institutions. Whilst the band and chorus will be carefully selected, amateurs, at the discretion of the conductor, as to their capability, will be admitted to participate in the execution. Peculiar advantage will be given to the subscribers for the series of concerts, which will begin next month with Mendelssohn's "Christus" and "Lobgesang." Evenings will be specially appropriated to secular compositions; such as Alexander's "Feast," Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Beethoven's Choral Symphony and Pianoforte Fantasia, Handel's "Acis and Galatea," &c. Sebastian Bach's "Passione," will be one of the earliest notices. On the whole the prospectus is promising—to carry it out ought to be the primary object of the living composers, tried and untried.

**MOURN FOR THE MIGHTY DEAD.**—The Ulverston Philharmonic Society's eighth public performance was given on Friday week, in the Victoria Concert-hall, to a numerous and fashionable audience, and went off admirably. A chorus from "Judas Maccabeus;" "Here, in cool grot," Lutzer's "Wild Hunt;" and the Swiss Morning Hymn



were given, with great precision and effect. The piano movements were beautifully executed. The most attractive feature of the evening was the performance of Bishop's "Mourning for the mighty dead." This solemn composition was very effectively sung, especially the last movement in G major, which, arranged as a chorus, was most exciting. The members have much improved since their last concert, which was given for the benefit of the *Amazons* sufferers, when upwards of £35 were raised for the fund. The society may now be said to be fully established in the public confidence; and its present flourishing position is owing mainly to the indefatigable and efficient management of its talented and worthy conductor, Mr. William Salmon.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

This theatre re-opened on Monday with two new pieces and a revival of M. Planché's best burlesque drama, "The Golden Fleece." The leading production also of the evening was from the same well-practised pen. It is entitled "The Mysterious Lady," and is in two acts. The dialogue is composed in easy blank verse, and the action is exceedingly simple. The idea is also elegant. The scene is laid in Antwerp, whither comes *Sir Amaranth Fitz-Ape* (Mr. Frank Matthews), who makes inquiry into *Valentine* (Mr. Belton), his nephew's conduct, and is surprised that he has not been found engaged in amorous exploits, with the consequent quarrels and perils; but is much pleased with his other nephew, *Hector Fitzape* (Mr. C. Matthews), who boasts of his many victories, the trophies of which he displays from a casket. His triumph, however, is short lived; for *Dorothea* (Miss M. Oliver), with her uncle, *Blackstone* (Mr. Basil Baker), appear on the scene as Cornish travellers; the latter being described by his niece to *Hector* and *Sir Amaranth* as a regular Bluebeard for jealousy and cruelty. The tale is told in a romantic and bombast style, throwing *Hector* into a terrible fright, and exciting his uncle to heroic expectation. Poor *Hector*, in conclusion, is proved to be a coward; and *Valentine* to merit the young lady. Whether owing to the refined interest and too delicate structure of this very graceful and well acted drama, or the increase of the prices of admission, the house appeared dissatisfied. Even after the performance of the "Golden Fleece" there were manifestations of displeasure. Madame Vestris, however, in *Meer*, was warmly welcomed, and looked magnificent. The concluding entertainment was a new farce, called "A House out of the Windows," in which all the action takes place in the balconies and at the windows of an immense hotel in a retired street; *Mr. Paul Potter* (Mr. Roxby), an artist, being the hero. By means of a rope ladder he descends from the upper story to the balcony below, and makes his way over to the adjoining balcony, by means of a flower-stand, where for some time he enjoys a *tit-a-tit* with the lady of his love, under an umbrella in a shower of rain. To escape the vindictive temper of the crabbed landlord, he has to slide down the lamp-post; after which, having regained his own room, he turns the table on the interfering old hunk, who has procured a policeman, and dexterously causes him to be involved in a row with the officer. The result is, that the young lady's aunt is compelled to consent to the match. These curious and novel incidents created much laughter, and the piece was decidedly successful. It is rendered from the French by one of the Brothers Brough.

SURREY.

A new piece, entitled "Off to the Diggins; or, London Schemes in 1852," has been produced here. The scene is laid both in London and in California; and, in the second act, the diggers are shown at work, with all the picturesque accompaniments of dingy linen, spades, pick-axes, cradles, and lynch-law weaponry. The bustle, excitement, and fun of the piece are extreme, and promise much success.

STRAND.

An amusing trifle, by Mr. W. Brough, was produced on Monday, under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Negro Life in London. It is a piece well suited to the African opera troupe at this theatre; and, though offering nothing in the way of plot, proved highly satisfactory to the audience.

COUNTRY NEWS.

**WINDSOR ROYAL ASSOCIATION.**—After the distribution of prizes in the Home Park, the members of this association, which was formed, in 1850, "for improving the condition of labourers and others," dined together at the Town-hall, Windsor, on Friday evening last. The chair was taken by Colonel F. H. Seymour (Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park), who was supported by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps (Keeper of the Privy Purse to her Majesty and Prince Albert), Colonel the Hon. N. Hood (Groom in Waiting to the Queen), Colonel Williams (Commanding Officer of the 2nd Life Guards), the Mayor of Windsor, &c.

**WALTHAM AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of this agricultural association was held at Waltham, on Friday evening. A sum of £20 was to be distributed in prizes for ploughing, besides four silver cups. The exhibition of stock was not large in point of numbers, but the animals appeared to be generally of good useful quality. Twenty-four prizes, ranging from 10s. to £5 (for which there were 64 entries), were devoted to the exhibitors of live stock. Seven "cottage premiums" attracted 13 candidates, sums varying from 10s. to £2 being offered to day-labourers exhibiting the best cows, heifers, and fat pigs. The sum of £8 was awarded to shepherds and reapers; £17, devoted to prizes to labourers and servants, called forth labourers who, without parol relief, are supporting five, six, or seven children under 12 years of age, labourers who have worked on the same farm for 40 years, and labourers who have been 50 years members of friendly societies. For the ten prizes in which this sum of £17 was distributed there were 41 competitors. Altogether, the prizes awarded amounted to above £100 in money, besides silver cups of the value of above £20. The usual ordinary took place in the Agricultural Hall, at which, however, there was but a meagre attendance. Lord Bessborough acted as chairman on the occasion. The Marquis of Granby was to have presided; but, from some cause or other, his Lordship did not appear.

**CHERTSEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of the members of this society took place on Tuesday, at the Chertsey Town-hall. Col. W. H. Stuart presided, and was supported by Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., Mr. Evelyn, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. Norton, &c. The usual toasts were given and responded to on the occasion.

**HEREFORDSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday morning the Hereford Society's show of stock—an average one—was held in a meadow near the town of Hereford; and the annual dinner in the evening, at the Green Dragon Hotel, where about 150 persons attended, was presided over by Mr. T. W. Brooker, M.P. The principal prize offered by the society—viz. £10 for the best bull, cow, and offspring—was awarded to Mr. James Rea, of Menaughly, Radnorshire.

**SHEFFIELD SCHOOL OF DESIGN.**—The annual meeting of the friends of this institution and the distribution of prizes to the pupils took place on Tuesday last at the Music-hall, under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. The large hall was well filled by a respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Among the nobility, clergy, and gentry in the immediate vicinity of the chair, we noticed Viscount Milton, M.P., the Mayor (Mr. Carr), the master cutter (Mr. M. Hunter), the vicar (the Rev. T. Salo), the Rev. Dr. Jacob, &c. The report, which was read, amongst other facts, stated that the system adopted in this school embraced the universal diffusion of a knowledge of art throughout the entire population. The mode in which that system was proposed to be carried out was by the establishment, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, of elementary drawing schools throughout the kingdom, each series of schools having for its centre a school of design. The school continued to maintain the satisfactory position it had occupied for some years. The debt had decreased materially; the attendance of pupils continued steady; the studies were carried on in the same manner as heretofore, and would be rendered more complete by the addition of a class for colour, which it was intended to establish forthwith. Of the artistic progress of the school the public had had abundant proofs in witnessing the number of medals distributed among the pupils, and which were awarded to them at the recent exhibition of their works at Marlborough House. In the opinion of the council, the most gratifying and conclusive testimony to the value and efficiency of the school was to be found in the recently-published report of the jurists of the Great Exhibition. The Duke of Newcastle having addressed the meeting at considerable length in a speech replete with eloquent and classical allusions, the report was unanimously adopted. Several other gentlemen having spoken on the occasion, the noble chairman called up Mr. H. T. Parson, who had obtained the prize of ten guineas for a design for an article of Sheffield manufacture. In handing him the purse of sovereigns the noble Duke shook the young man cordially by the hand. The Montgomery prize was awarded to Mr. C. Green, and, at the request of the noble Duke, the venerable poet presented it himself. In handing it to the successful candidate Mr. Montgomery said, "Let me give you a word of advice. A ways do your best, and you will do better every time, and that is the way to succeed." The various prizes were then awarded by the chairman, and the meeting separated.

**THE SOUTH DEVON MILITIA.**—The South Devon Militia assembled at Plymouth on Monday, for twenty-one days' training and exercise. There being no barracks room, the men were billeted through the town. The officers mess at the Royal Hotel. The clothing was issued on Wednesday. Sir John Y. Bulker, the Colonel, and the officers, attended with the men at the Royal Wiltshire Victualling Yard on the occasion.

CHESS.

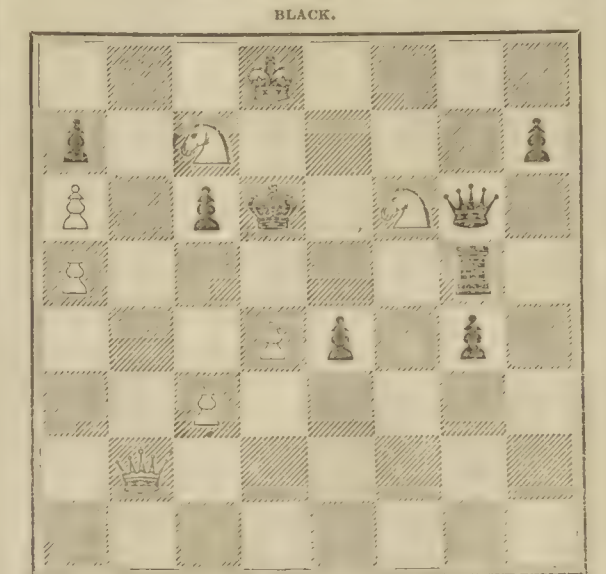
Our customary Notices to Chess Correspondents are postponed until the next Number.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 454.**  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R takes Kt Q to K sq (\*) 3. Kt takes Kt (ch) Q takes Kt  
2. Kt from K 5th to K 7th (ch) 4. Q to K 5th—Mate.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R takes Kt R to K 5th (ch)  
2. Q takes R (ch) K takes Q  
3. R to K B 7th—Mate

**PROBLEM No. 455.**  
In the diagram of this position, White's Queen's Pawn should stand at White's Q B second, instead of Q B third. We shall withhold the solution until next week.

**PROBLEM No. 456.**  
For this beautiful little stratagem we are indebted to the unpublished Chess MSS. of the Rev. H. BOLTON.



WHITE. BLACK.  
White to play, and mate in six moves.

**CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.**  
(King's Bishop's Gambit.)  
Instructive specimen of the Bishop's Gambit played between Mr. Wyll, M.P., and Captain Kennedy.

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Capt. K.) WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Capt. K.)  
1. P to K 4th 22. B to Q 4th Kt to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th P takes P Kt to K 4th  
3. B to Q B 4th 24. R to K B 2d R takes K P  
4. B takes P (b) Kt to K B 3d R takes K  
5. Kt to Q B 3d (c) B to Q Kt 5th 26. B takes R P R to Q R 5th  
6. Kt to K B 3d P to Q B 3d 27. B to Q B 5th R takes P  
7. B to Q Kt 3d B takes Kt 30. B to Q Kt 4th Kt to B 5th (ch)  
8. Q takes P takes B P to Q B 4th Kt to K 3d  
9. B to Q R 3d Castles 31. R to Q 7th P to K R 4th  
10. Castles (d) Q to Q B 2d 32. R takes Q Kt P R takes Q B P  
11. Kt to K 5th Q takes Kt Kt to K 4th  
12. Q to K 2d (e) R to K sq 33. K to Q Kt 5th Kt to K 5th (ch)  
13. Q to K sq R to K 4th Kt to K B 3d (g)  
14. P to Q 3d Kt to K 4th K to K R 2d  
15. P takes Kt Kt to Q B 3d R to K 8th (ch)  
16. Q to K B 2d B to K 3d R to K 5th  
17. B takes P 37. K to K R 2d K to K 5th  
18. B takes B R takes B 39. K to K R 3d K to K 3d  
19. B to K 3d P takes K Kt P 40. B to Q B 5th Kt to K 5th  
(ch) 41. P to Q B 4th P to K Kt 4th  
20. Q takes Q P takes P (h) Kt takes P (ch)  
21. K to K B 4th Q R to K sq 43. R takes Kt K takes R

(a) This defence to the attack of the Bishop's Gambit, though touched on both by the German and English Handbooks, has yet to be satisfactorily analysed. As far as our recent experience goes, it does not appear so critically sound as the customary line of operations, beginning with 3. Q to K 5th (ch); but it leads to many novel and beautiful combinations, and demands the greatest possible vigilance on the part of the first player to prevent his attack being wrested from him at the very outset.  
(b) Better than taking with the Pawn, which would double the centre Pawns and mask the Bishop.  
(c) The "Handbook" recommends Q to K 2d, but the move in the text may be safely played.  
(d) We should have preferred playing Q to K 2d. In that case, if Black Castled, we believe the Knight might have been taken with the Queen advantageously, notwithstanding the apparent danger of the silver Pawn being then moved to K's square. The variations arising from this mode of play abound with interesting situations.  
(e) Ingenious. Yet we doubt whether the advance of the Kt to K 5th was not premature.  
(f) The struggle now waxes more and more animated and interesting every move.  
(g) Could not the Pawn be taken securely? Suppose—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
34. R to Q B 5th Kt takes Q B P 35. K takes R Kt to Q 5th (ch) &c.  
35. R to Q B 5th Kt to K 7th

**CHESS ENIGMAS.**  
No. 768.—By an Amateur.

White: K at K B 4th, R at Q 4th, B at K 3d, Kt at Q B 3d, P at Q B 3d, Q Kt 5th, and Q K 4th.  
Black: K at Q 4th, R at Q 3d, B at Q 4th, Kt at Q B 5th, P at K B 4th, Q Kt 3d, and Q K 4th.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.  
No. 769.—By JEDR.

White: K at K R 5th, R at K R 3d, B at K Kt 7th, Kt at Q 7th.  
Black: K at K B 5th, P at K B 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.  
No. 770.—By OMICRON.

White: K at K R 2d, Q at her 8th, B at K B 6th, Kts at Q B sq and Q R 7th, P at K Kt 5th, Q 7th, and Q K 4th.  
Black: K at Q 4th, Q at K Kt sq, B at Q B 5th and Q Kt sq, B at Q B 3d, P at K K 6th, K B 2d, h 7th, Q B 4th and 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.  
No. 771.—By PERRINO.

White: K at his 7th, R at K 3d, Kt at K R 4th, P at K Kt 4th and K B 2d.  
Black: K at K R 7th.

White, playing first, mates in six moves.  
No. 772.—By E. M. H., of Hull.

White: K at his R 3d, Q at K 2d, R at Q B 7th, B at Q 6th, Kts at K 5th and Q Kt 6th, P at K R 5th and K Kt 4th.  
Black: K at his B 3d, Q at K Kt sq, B at K B 5th and K 2d, B at Q Kt 6th, Kts at K R 5th and Q Kt sq, P at K Kt 4th, K 3d, Q B 7th, and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

**HOUSES FOR EXPORTATION.**—The extensive factory at Clift-house, Bristol, formerly occupied by the eminent firm of Acramans, Morgan, and Co., has been engaged by a gentleman named Hemmings, who is carrying on the manufacture of portable houses, simple in construction, perfect in arrangement, efficient in character, and easy and inexpensive of carriage. The first which he has completed is an exceedingly neat, comfortable dwelling, containing a sitting-room, measuring 13 feet by 10 feet; three bedrooms, measuring 7½ by 6½ feet; a kitchen fitted with cooking stove, &c.; and a loft for stores, which, if necessary, can be used as an additional sleeping apartment. The whole concern, when taken in pieces, does not weigh more than 12 tons, and, when packed for the voyage, comprises a packing case 7 feet long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep, which carries all the walls, flooring, doors, sashes, &c., and a block of wood 13 feet long and 18 inches square, into which compass all the framework goes. In the arrangement of these houses there are kept in view durability, economy of space, and aptitude for erection. The outer walls are of highly galvanized iron, which, it is calculated, will keep free from corrosion at least half a century. The cost of the whole affair is no more than about 100 guineas.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Houghton, or "Hay and Straw" Meeting at Newmarket—the wind-up of the campaign at headquarters—commences on Monday next, and will occupy the whole week; it promises to be a remarkably busy one. We have nothing else in the calendar until the following week, in which the autumnal and steep-chase ré-unions at Epom, Warwick, &c., are likely to show plenty of sport. The coursing fixtures for the ensuing week are few in number, and of little interest; they stand thus:—Monday, Middleton; Tuesday, Southminster, Thirsk, and the Border.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very dull afternoon, and Babbette, who was made first favourite for the Cambridgeshire, the only animal in any force. We give the subjoined quotations, chiefly from offers:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn
5 to 1 agst Babbette	20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn
12 to 1 agst Weathergange	20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn
13 to 1 agst Azeal	20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn
14 to 1 agst Ephesus	20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn

THURSDAY.—A close fight for the premiership of the Cambridgeshire between Babbette and Azeal was the sole feature of the betting this afternoon; both were in high force; and, saving Ephesus and Convulsion, nothing else was really in the market. The following were the closing averages:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	25 to 1 agst La Juf
5 to 1 agst Babbette (t)	25 to 1 agst La Juf
11 to 2 agst Azeal (t)	25 to 1 agst La Juf
11 to 1 agst Ephesus	25 to 1 agst La Juf
14 to 1 agst Weathergange	25 to 1 agst La Juf

7 to 1 agst Eltingbourne 2 to 1 agst Elbert

PONTEFRAC RACES.—MONDAY.

TOTAL STAKES.—Audubon, 1. Trounsean, 2.  
HANDICAP OF 5 sovs.—Little David, 1. Ch f by Don John, 2.  
PARK HILL STAKES.—Tiection, 1. Master Norton, 2.  
VISITORS' PLATE.—Florence, 1. Don John filly, 2.

TUESDAY.

PONTEFRAC STAKES.—Audubon, 1. View Ha'loo, 2.  
MATCH: Tiection beat Eliza Middleton.  
CASTLE STAKES.—Jacquetta, 1. F. by Liverpool, Junior, 2.

NEWBRIDGE GARRISON RACES.—MONDAY.

The officers of the Newbridge garrison got up an excellent day's sport on Monday on the Curagh, which was attended by a large number of military men and sporting characters. The day was beautifully fine, and the running carried on in the following order:—  
MATCH, 25 sovs.—Sir Hyton (Mr. Dick), 1. Bachelor (Mr. Hutchinson), 2.  
QUEEN'S BAGS STAKES.—Banagher (Mr. Sullivan), 1. Prince Eugene (Col. Campbell), 2.  
FIFTH DRAGOON GUARDS STAKES.—Black Prince (Major Bell), 1. Silvertail (Mr. Swinton), 2.  
PROMOTION STAKES.—Venian (Major Bell), 1. The Miller (C. pt Keene), 2.  
"TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO" STAKES.—Black Prince (Capt. Johnson), 1. Bendigo (Major Bell), 2.  
COURT STAKES.—Prima Donna, 1. Banagher, 2.  
CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE.—Costume (Major Bell), 1. Silvertail (Mr. Swinton), 2.

HOLYWELL HUNT RACES.—TUESDAY.

MOSTIN (HANDICAP) STAKES.—Koh-i-noor, 1. Kitcher, 2.  
HOLYWELL HUNT PURSE OF 50 sovs.—The Little Fawn, 1. Bethgler, 2.  
A HANDICAP was won by Henrietta, beating Dceitful.

WEDNESDAY.

HOLYWELL HUNT PURSE OF 50 sovs.—The Little Fawn, 1. Bethgler, 2.  
A HANDICAP was won by Henrietta, beating Dceitful.

RICHMOND RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

AERE TRIENNIAL STAKES.—Comfit walked over.  
FACET STAKES.—Exact, 1. Comfit, 2.  
HAT STAKES.—Farmer's Boy, 1. Child of the Mist, 2.  
RICHMOND HANDICAP.—Little David, 1. Lindrick, 2.  
SELLING STAKES.—Shagreen, 1. Flycatcher, 2.

THURSDAY.

WRIGHT STAKES.—Hatchett, 1. Fitzallen, 2.  
GOLD CUP.—Radulphus, 1. Farmer's Boy, 2.

WILTSHIRE CHAMPION COURSE MEETING.—TUESDAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN POPPY CUP OF £320.—Mr. Hole's Harlequin beat Mr. Miller's Jolly Lads; Captain Wyndham's Whirlwind beat Mr. Etwall's Democrat; Mr. Riley's Roderick beat Mr. Miller's Mistletoe; Mr. Secretan's Stut beat Mr. Miller's Geronimo; Mr. Bayldon's Brandyball beat Captain Besant's Billy-boy; Mr. Bayldon's Derby beat Mr. Fowle's Fudge; Mr. Brown's Bacchus beat Captain Besant's Blugemoor; Captain Wyndham's Veitula beat Mr. Benkion's Bessy Belle; Mr. Etwall's Esprit beat Captain Besant's Breze; Mr. Hall's Rabbi beat Mr. Penn's Annie; Colonel Cowes's Chrysal beat Mr. Miller's Cripple; Mr. Hall's Rebecca beat Mr. Biggs's Belinda; Mr. Jardine's Miss Hannah beat Mr. Randall's Racket; Mr. Jardine's Mangel beat Mr. Hole's Gainful; Mr. Lawrence's Lutra beat Mr. Riley's Rupert; Mr. Minton's Madcap beat Mr. Longman's Lord of the Isles.  
THE DAVID CUP OF £400 FOR ALL AGES.—Mr. Etwall's World's Fair beat Mr. Brown's Bedlam Lass; Mr. Benkion's Boverlee beat Captain Betty's Martin; Mr. Jardine's Motley beat Sir St. George's Gore's Storm; Captain Besant's Busy Body beat Sir St. George's Gore's Simoom; Mr. Penn's Tramp beat Mr. Pusey's Petulant; Mr. Penn's Wilful beat Mr. Minton's Misconception; Mr. Prown's Bedlamite beat Captain Wyndham's Whiff; Mr. Miller's Merlin beat Mr. Bartlett's Briland; Mr. Longman's Lapwing beat Mr. Hall's Rajah; Mr. Secretan's Sarcall beat Mr. Riley's Ernest Jener; Mr. Randall's Raven beat Mr. Hole's Hopeal; Mr. Lawrence's Dutchman beat Mr. Hall's Hoysake; Mr. Morant's Merry Boy beat Colonel Clowes's Curious; Mr. Riley's Lady Dalton beat Mr. Parkinson's Susan; Mr. Riley's Blanche Almsworth beat Sir J. Boswell's Arthur O'Bradley; Mr. Fowle's Friar Tuck beat Captain Wyndham's Woralia; Sir J. Boswell's Terresan beat Colonel Clowes's Calcas; Sir St. George's Gore's Six Shooter beat Mr. Hall's Late-in-Aid; Mr. Minton's Pilate beat Mr. Jobb's Oaks; Mr. Fowle's Katty Hayes beat Mr. Raxworthy's Rodney.

THE YACHT "AMERICA."—In our last Number we announced the fact of the challenge thrown down by Lord De Blaquiere, the proprietor of this celebrated yacht, having been taken up by two parties. We have now to add that a third party is in the field, in the person of Lord Londesborough, who, in a letter to the *Times*, proposes to race the *America* with a schooner of 180 tons O. M., just laid down for his Lordship by the Messrs. Inman, of Lymington, upon any course which Lord De Blaquiere might name; the match to be for 1000 guineas, and to be sailed in the month of September next, that being the earliest period at which his vessel can be built, and her proper trim found.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

THE buildings for the passenger traffic of this railway at King's Cross are fast approaching completion; and the principal, or south, front, next the Pancras-road, presents the imposing appearance represented in the illustration upon the next page. To obtain the site, the Small-pox Hospital and Fever Hospital were cleared away, together with several houses, including those on the west side of Maiden-lane, which road has been greatly widened, as an approach to the Goods Station. In the main facade, which we have engraved, the two main arches mark the end of the arrival and departure platforms, and have each a span of no less than 71 feet. These are separated by a clock-tower. The smaller arch on the right, which is over the cab-drive from the departure platform, has a span of 34 feet; the headway is filled with an iron grille of rich design. The width of the facade from the side towers is 216 feet; the extreme width of the terminus is 305 feet; the height of these towers 71 feet.  
The clock tower stands 112 feet from the level of the rails, 22 feet across at its base, and 16 feet across above the level of the roof, from which it springs. It is square, surmounted by a slanting beaded roof, ornamented with rolls of lead, tapering from the edge upwards, and surmounted by a large and handsome gilded vane. The tower is fitted internally with rooms and staircases leading to the clock room. The clock, the outside of which has just been completed, has four faces, which are of slate; it is by Dent, and stood in the centre of the British avenue of the Great Exhibition. The dials are ninety feet from the ground, and each dial is nine feet in diameter. The clock will strike hours, half-hours, and quarters: the principal bell, from an Irish foundry, was at the Great Exhibition, and received a medal. It weighs 22 cwt.  
The architect is Mr. Lewis Cubitt. "In this new station, it will be seen," says the *Builder*, to which work we are indebted for the above details, "great plainness prevails: the architect depends wholly for effect on the largeness of some of the features, the fitness of the structure for its purpose, and a characteristic expression of the purpose."  
This vast terminus, at King's-cross, was opened for public traffic on Thursday week. Captain Laffan, the Government inspector, accompanied by Mr. Seymour Clarke, the general manager; Mr. Lewis Cubitt, the architect; with Mr. Brassey, the engineer; and other gentlemen





THE KING'S-CROSS TERMINUS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

connected with the railway, went over the line and the tunnel under the Regent's Canal, near the Imperial Gas-works, on Wednesday; and the gallant officer having given the necessary certificate as to the soundness of the lines of rail, the first train, with one of Crampton's engines, started for York on Thursday morning, from the new terminus, at seven o'clock, in the presence of a very large number of persons. No ceremony took place, but the platforms and the vicinity of the station throughout the day were much crowded. Notwithstanding the incomplete state of the general building, the waiting-rooms are elegantly fitted up and furnished. The entire station was lighted up on Wednesday evening, and, from its vast magnitude and the immense number of lights, the appearance was that of a grand illumination.

The goods station of this terminus covers a surface of ground of about forty-five acres—laid out for the receiving, sorting, and de-patching goods, minerals, merchandise, and produce of every kind from every place, and to any destination communicating with the railway—is situated in Maiden-lane, Battle-bridge, north of the Regent's Canal, by which it is bounded on two sides, and from which water-communications

are made to the docks constructed in the station. By this canal, timber from the Baltic is brought in floats to the railway, and barges with deals—both for the use of inland towns on the line—as well as wool, hops, casks of sugar, or other merchandise of a heavy or bulky character, are lightered and delivered into waggons, for "the rail," and from it.

#### SLIP ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ON Wednesday morning (last week), the traffic on the main line of the Great Northern Railway was suddenly interrupted by an extensive slip of earth at the Spittal-gate cutting, about a mile to the south of Grantham. The stratum through which the cutting is formed consists of marl and clay and alluvial soil; and, the late heavy rains having penetrated into the cracks and fissures at the top of the cutting, and expanded the soil at the bottom, it suddenly gave way under the vibration caused by a heavy goods-train, which was proceeding northwards, at about four o'clock on Wednesday morning. Some thousands of tons of

earth fell upon both lines of rails, almost burying the engine and first trucks of the train, which, of course, was brought to a standstill. The engine-driver escaped unhurt, and the guard immediately proceeded to Grantham to give the alarm.

On examination, it was found that the down rails had been completely forced from their bed, and, with the engine, deposited on the other line. The slip extended about 100 yards, and such was the amount of obstruction on the line, that it was feared some days at least must elapse before it could be cleared for traffic. Mr. Denison, the chairman of the Great Northern Company, visited the scene of the accident the same morning, and a large force of men was employed to clear the line. Trains were run as usual from Kettering to Grantham, but the through passengers from the north to the metropolis and vice versa were forwarded by the train round the loop. By dint of very great exertions day and night, they contrived to open a passage for the up-line, which was cleared so as to allow of the morning express, which conveyed the Duchess of Kent and her suite to town, being forwarded by the main line.



SLIP OF EARTH AT THE SPITTAL-GATE CUTTING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.



NOOR GOOL

(From a Correspondent.)

PESHAWUR, AUG., 1852.

This is no less a personage than the renowned Chief of the Halimzyes, one of the most troublesome and powerful, though not most numerous of the Momund tribes. Noor Gool bore an active part in the recent



NOOR GOOL, CHIEF OF THE HALIMZYES, MOMUND TRIBE.

disturbances on this frontier. He is quiet at present; but how long to continue is more than the wisest of us can say. It appears that Noor Gool, with some other chiefs, had come in to treat with the civil authorities, and advantage was taken of this circumstance to obtain his evidence at the trial of an European officer for alleged misconduct during a night attack by a party of Momunds on the village of Shukkudder, in the month of March, as mentioned in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 5th June. The accompanying Sketch was taken during the sitting of the Court in the cause alluded to. After describing the above attack, and animadverting on the supposed cowardice of a detachment of the 7th Light Cavalry, you assert that this is only another instance of the small dependence to be placed on the native army. I leave the public to judge of the value of this assertion, when told (on Momund authority; better could not be) that 30 or 40 troopers dispersed a body of some 500 armed men, killing and wounding 15 of the party; and this on a dark night. You also allude to an unfortunate occurrence near the Kohat Pass, when a small party of the same regiment was set upon by a gang of Affreedies, and deprived of their horses and arms, whereas the troops were on foot. The cowardice of the havildar commanding the party was the chief cause of this disgraceful occurrence, and his offences have been severely atoned for.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. JEREMIE.

THE members of the civil service of the three Presidencies of India have presented Dr. Jeremie, the Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge,



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO DR. JEREMIE.

with a magnificent piece of plate, in grateful recollection of the faithful and zealous care exerted by him in their behalf for the space of twenty years, Dr. Jeremie having filled the office of Dean and Professor of Classical Literature at the East India College, Haileybury, during that

period. A fund of £450 was subscribed for the purchase of the plate, and its selection was entrusted to Mr. M. Williams, one of the professors at the College; and the execution to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. It consists of a column, supporting a figure of India, personified as a Hindoo woman; and at the base are three emblematical figures of Religion, Philosophy, and Literature. There are branches which may be fitted to the column when it is required to form a candelabrum. The plate, which is executed in the first style of art, bears the following inscription:—

JACOBO AMIBRAUX JEREMIE, S.T.P.  
IN COLLEGIO JUXTA HERTFORDIAM HAILEYBURIENSIS,  
LITERARUM GRÆCARUM ATQUE LATINARUM  
NUPER PROFESSORI,  
AD REGIAM IN ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIENSIS  
THEOLOGICÆ CATHEDRAM NUNC EVECTO,  
VIRO EGREGIA ERUDITIONE AC DOCTRINA ORNATO,  
MIRA SERMONIS ELEGANTIA ET SUAVITATE PRÆDITO;  
QUI, HUMANA CUM DIVINIS MISCENS  
RECENTIORA CUM VETUSTIS,  
SI QUID LATIUM VEL ATHENÆ  
VEL UNIVERSA DENIQUE ANTIQUITAS  
AUT FECUNDA NOSTRI TEMPORIS INGENIA  
RECORDATIONE DIGNUM PEPPERISSENT  
ID FELICITER TRACTABAT;  
NEC TAMEN INTRA HOS SE FINES CONTINEBAT  
SED PERSÆPE JUVENTUTI DIVINARUM RERUM  
SIVE INCURIOSÆ SIVE INDAGANDARUM CUPIDÆ,  
ELOQUENTIÆ MODO VI MODO BLANDITIUS USUS,  
VERÆ SAPIENTIÆ VIAM DUX MONSTRABAT;  
ADOLESCENTES COLLEGIJ EJUSDEM OLIM ALUMNI  
NUNC IN SUBDITIS BRITANNIARUM IMPERIO  
INDIÆ ORIENTALIS REGIONIBUS  
CIVILIBUS REIPUBLICÆ MUNERIBUS FUNGENTES,  
FACUNDIÆ, LEPORIS, HUMANITATIS EJUS  
HAUD IMMEMORES,  
HOC AMICITIÆ ET OBSERVANTIÆ  
PIGNUS ATQUE MONUMENTUM  
LUBENTES MERITO STULERUNT.  
A.S. MDCCCLII.

The cost was £350, and the remaining portion of the sum subscribed (£100) is to be expended in books, which are also to be presented to Dr. Jeremie.

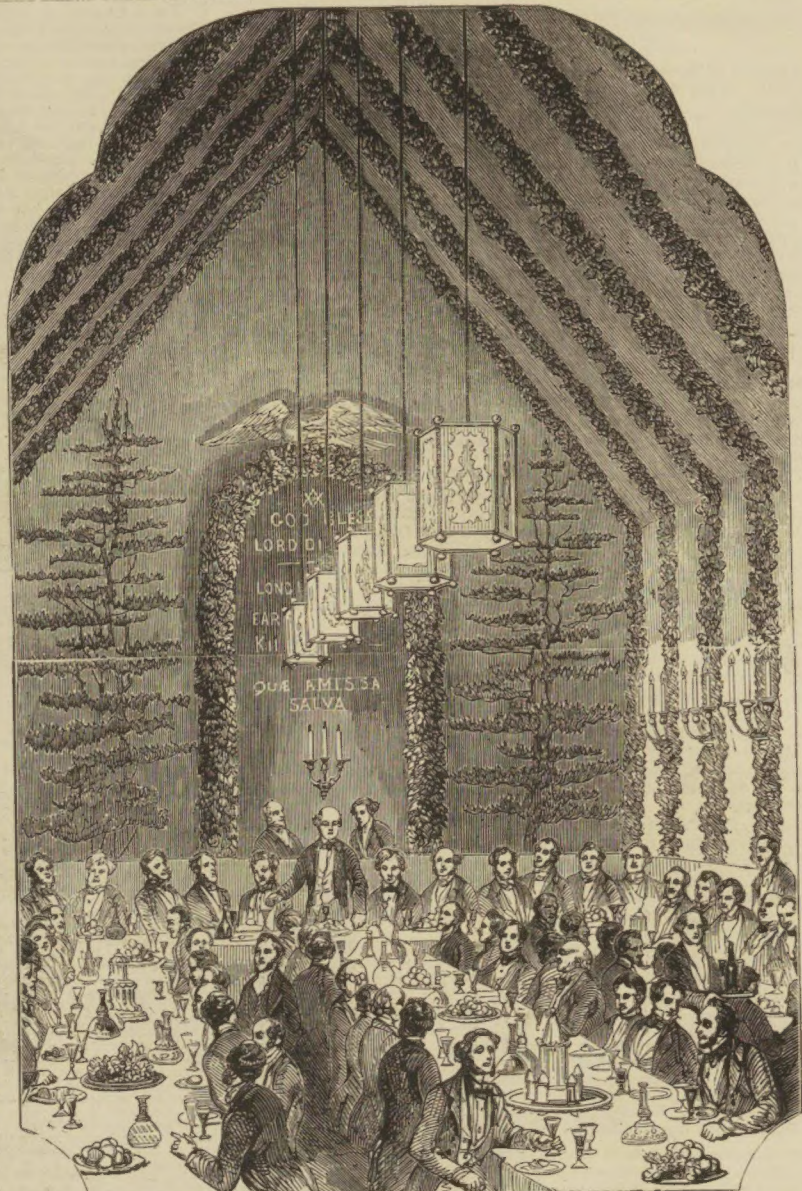
The presentation has been accompanied by a very gratifying letter, to which there is appended a long list of names, of those of the civil servants of India, who recollect, with esteem and gratitude, the services of Dr. Jeremie.

A Testimonial of such a nature, and accompanied by an address expressing the affectionate gratitude of not less than 150 of the civil servants of the East India Company, including many who hold distinguished positions in the Indian service, and some who left the college so long as seventeen years ago, must be a *souvenir*, the value of which none but the distinguished man thus honoured can duly estimate. Few are the instances in which the instructor is found so deserving, and the pupils so grateful. The exquisite emotions which such a tribute were calculated to excite in a generous and sensitive mind are fitly expressed in the answer which Dr. Jeremie had addressed to his old friends and pupils.

Some time since a Testimonial was presented to Dr. Jeremie by the students resident in Haileybury College; and the East India Company have also shown their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a splendid silver vase and salver.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF LORD INVERURY.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, page 317, we fully described the very interesting *fête* at Inglismaldie, to the tenantry on the estates of the Earl of Kintore, to celebrate the birth of a son and heir to his Lordship, the infant scion assuming the title of Lord Inverury. We likewise Engraved the exterior of the ancient mansion, and the dinner pavilion erected especially for this festive occasion. Of this tastefully decorated hall, we now Engrave the interior, showing its south end, with the mottoes within an arch of flowers and evergreens, surmounted by a golden eagle, and flanked by lofty trees, reaching to the pavilion roof; which, with the sides, is wreathed with heather, evergreens, and flowers; a range of Chinese lanterns being suspended from the centre, which, with the wax-lights in the side branches, fully illuminated the pavilion. The after-dinner proceedings were reported at length at page 317. During the festival, the Chairman intimated that a poet residing on the lands of Inglismaldie had prepared a song for the occasion; when George Balfour rose and sang an appropriate ditty.



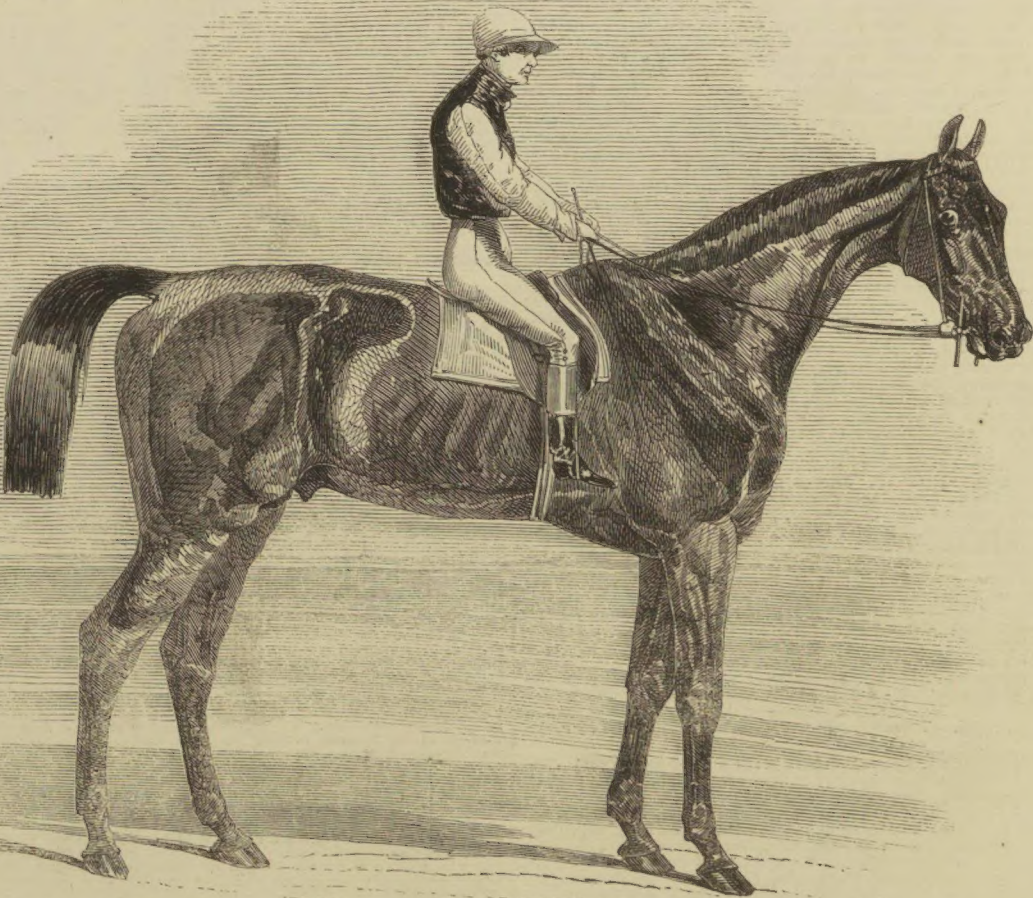
FESTIVAL AT INGLISMALDIE, TO CELEBRATE THE BIRTH OF LORD INVERURY.

"WEATHERGAGE."

WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH STAKES, AT NEWMARKET.

WE this week Engrave Mr. T. Parr's "Weathergag," by "Weatherbit," 3 yrs. 6st. 11lb., the winner of the Cesarewitch, at Newmarket, on Tuesday week. Twenty-three started—Weathergag with the lead; but he was pulled back as soon as possible to "bide his time." At the New-ground, however, Weathergag, with a resolute rush, took full possession of the lead. At the Bushes-hill, Lord Wilton's Lady Evelyn running wide on the left, appeared to be gaining ground on Weathergag at every stride; and thenceforth the contest was reduced to a match between the two. As Lady Evelyn gradually drew upon Weathergag, the interest greatly increased; the "6 lb. extra," however, effectually told upon her efforts, and Weathergag won a good race by half a length, the spur marks on both sides giving evidence of anything but an easy victory.

Weathergag is a strong and unusually compact horse; and, from his large bone, strong pasterns, and great muscular development in his arms and thighs, would hardly look bloodlike but for his fine head, which, together with the neck, is well and gracefully set on. His shoulders are rather upright, but clean and muscular; he is deep in the brisket; has long back-ribs, short, powerful back; wide hips; quarters rather short, but displaying great power, and well let down; altogether giving indications of great strength. He has fine sweeping action; and his height is 15 hands 2 inches.



"WEATHERGAG," WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH STAKES, AT NEWMARKET.



### PROGRESS OF THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

On the 1st of November the last load of materials will be removed from the site of the Great Exhibition Building of 1851, and will reach Sydenham.

The removal of the Crystal Palace from Hyde Park to Sydenham has been effected at the average rate of 150 tons per diem.

It has been estimated that the annual rent of exhibition space in the new Crystal Palace will amount to £145,050. It has also been estimated that the contracts for the supply of refreshments to visitors, and the sale of catalogues, will realise £10,000 per annum. The terraces in front of the new Palace are now being levelled rapidly. Already erect columns mark nearly the entire length of the Palace.

Six steam-engines have been ordered to work the water that is to adorn the Palace and grounds.

The small artificers of Birmingham have expressed a hearty determination to avail themselves of the space offered by the Crystal Palace Company, as affording them the means of making public, and profiting by, their own works.

Messrs. Owen Jones and Digby Wyatt, have arranged to prolong their Continental tour, with the view of adding to the valuable contributions they have already secured for the People's Palace.

Sir Joseph Paxton has ordered 50,000 scarlet geraniums to be supplied for the grounds next spring.

The proprietors of the obelisks and blocks of marble and stone which stood outside the Great Exhibition Building, have presented these to the Crystal Palace Company.

Among the models already secured by Messrs. Owen Jones and Digby Wyatt, for the People's Palace, are those of the celebrated Ghibardi gate; and the principal figures from the chapel of the Medici, at Florence. These figures rank among the master-pieces of Michael Angelo.

The Crystal Palace Company have purchased the celebrated collection of palms belonging to the Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney.

Authentic drawings of the Crystal Palace and grounds are in course of preparation by the company; those drawings already issued are neither authentic nor correct. The grounds are now everywhere dotted with bands of workmen, and on the site of the Palace the greatest activity prevails.

The Egyptian models are being rapidly advanced under the direction of Mr. Bozomi. Among these are specimens of the various orders of Egyptian columns, twenty feet high, each occupying a space on the floor of four feet square; and a model of the rock-hewn temple of Abusimbel.

The Crystal Palace will also contain an Egyptian Court. Here will be arranged specimens of the various styles of architecture, which illustrate distinct epochs of Egyptian history. Here will be sphinxes and cippiques, the papyrus architecturally treated; obelisks, temples, and those strange paintings which abound in the tombs of ancient Thebes. These will be chiefly from the ruins of this mighty city of old.

**IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE.**—The steam-ship *Neptune* arrived from Tonnigen, reports as having shipped at that Danish port for London 237 heads of oxen and cows, and 258 the p. co. signed to different persons in the metropolis. Of this number of live stock, which comprised the entire cargo of the vessel, no less than 212 oxen and cows and 257 sheep were obliged to be thrown overboard and abandoned during the passage, owing to the boisterous weather at sea, and in order to insure the safety of the vessel; leaving, out of so large a cargo only 25 head of horned beasts and one sheep, to be brought to their destination. Upwards of 6450 head of live stock had arrived upon one day last week at the port of London alone.

**ANCHOVIES AND THEIR ADULTERATION.**—The *Lancet* states that out of 28 samples of the composition "anchovies" investigated by the Analytical Sanitary Commission, 7 of them consisted entirely of Dutch fish; 2 of them of Dutch fish and anchovies. The balance in 23 of the samples was charged with either bole-Arménien or Venetian red. In fact not one-third of the 28 samples consisted of Gorgona anchovies.

### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During the whole of the week a full average amount of money business has been transacted in the Consol Market. The payment of the dividends, and the pacific tendency of the news from abroad have tended to give strong support to prices, the advance in which, however, has not been large. The favourable state of the foreign exchanges has likewise tended to give stability to the quotations; whilst the extraordinary accounts from the gold districts in Australia and California—the yield in the former being estimated at £500,000, in the latter £700,000 per week—have imparted confidence in the future.

Large supplies of the precious metals still continue to arrive, the imports having amounted to £328,000, chiefly from the Pacific and the United States. The exports have been extensive, viz. £233,000 in silver to India, £38,000 in gold to Alexandria, Caylon, and Calcutta, £100,000 in gold to the Cape; and £100,000 in coin to Australia, besides several parcels to the Continent.

Consols were very steady on Monday, and prices were well supported. The Three per Cent for money, were 100½; Three and a Quarter per Cent, 100½; Three per Cent Reduced, 99½. On Tuesday and Wednesday, a slight improvement took place in the quotations; the Three per Cent for money having marked 100½. The Market on Thursday was by no means active, and prices gave way ½ per cent. The Three per Cent Consols were 100, ¾, ½, to ¼; the Three per Cent Reduced, 99½; New Three and a Quarter per Cent, 100½; Consols for Account, 100½. Bank Stock was 22½ to 23; Long Annuit. 1860, 6½, 7-16; Ditto, 6½; India Bonds, under £1000, 88s.; South Sea Old Annuit. 99½; Exchequer Bills (March), £1000, 78s.; Ditto, Small, 75s. (June), 77s. to 75s. premium.

Several fluctuations have taken place in the prices of Foreign bonds and scrip. Buenos Ayres Bonds have advanced to 81, owing to the receipt of intelligence to the effect that the navigation of the rivers Plate, Parana, and Uruguay has been opened, and that vigorous reforms are contemplated in the currency. The Turkish Loan has declined to 4½ and 6 premium, in consequence of the changes in the new Cabinet at Constantinople, and the unwillingness on the part of the Ministers to ratify the loan. Swedish Scrip has touched ½ to ¾ premium to ½ discount. Spanish has been steady, and we learn that numerous parties, holders of Deferred Three per Cent, intend making application for the New Active Three per Cent Stock, notwithstanding that a heavy loss must result from such a transaction. A meeting of the Spanish bondholders was held on Wednesday, at which it was decided to forward a strong protest to the Spanish Government relative to the claims of the holders of the unfunded half of the Consols. Notices have been issued by the Belgian Government of the redemption of £13,800 of the Four per Cent loan; of £12,040 of the Four and a Half per Cent; and £27,600 of the Converted ditto.

On Thursday Brazilian Bonds, Small, were 101½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 77; Equador, 4½; Mexican Three per Cent, 24½; Portuguese Small, 34½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 98 to 97½; Spanish Three per Cent, 51½; ditto, New Deferred, 25½; Spanish Consols Certificate of Coupon, not funded, 3½ per Cent; Swedish Loan, par to ½ discount; Turkish Loan, 4½ to 6½ premium; French Three per Cent, 80½. 50c. (exchange 25½, 30c.), and Dutch Two and a Half per Cent, 64½ to 65.

The speculative mania in Paris still continues. In some instances, 100 per cent. has been actually paid to carry over transactions. The last return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in the stock of bullion of £800,000. The discounts have increased £1,000,000, and the advances on railways, £300,000. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is £21,718,018.

In Bank Shares steady investments continue to be made by the public, at full prices. Bank of Australasia have sold at 59½ to 58½ ex. div.; British North American, 57½ to 57; Colonial, 16; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 2½ to 3; London and County, 25½ to 25; London Joint Stock, 19½; London and Westminster, 33½ to 34; National Provincial of England, 46½; Oriental Bank Corporation, 38½ ex. div.; South Australia, 26; Union of Australia, 50½ to 50; Union of London, 17½. A few transactions have taken place in the shares of the Bank of India, Australia, and China, at ½ to ¾ pm.

Dock Shares have moved off steady y: Commercial Dock has produced 105; East and West India, 168; London, 130; St. Katharine, 97; Southampton, 34; Victoria (22 paid), 6½ to 7.

The remand of Steam-boat Shares has continued firm. Australian Royal Mail (24 paid), 3½ to 3½; General Steam Shipping, 50½ ex. div.; General S. e. m. Navigation, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental, 85½ to 86½; ditto, new (£20 paid), 41½ to 41; and Royal Mail Steam, 80½ to 78 ex. div.

The actual transactions in Railway Shares have been by no means large, nevertheless, the quotations have been steady, and in most instances have tended upwards. New projects for short, but most expensive, lines have continued to make their appearance. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 29; Bristol and Exeter, 101½; Caledonian, 51½; Chester and Holyhead, 22; Cork and Brandon, 15½; East Anglian, 4½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Ditto, B and C, 6½; East Lancashire, 75½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 76½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 27; Great Northern, Stock, 79½; Ditto, H. & B., 118; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 48½; Great Western, 95½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 85½; Leeds Northern, 17½; London and Blackwall, 84; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 5; London & a Brighton, 101½; North-Western, 119½; South Western, 90; London and Chichester, 13; London and Enfield, 18½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 32½; Midland, 77; Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford, 10½; North British, 35½; North Staffordshire, 13; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 3½; Shropshire Union, 24½; South Devon, 22½; South-Eastern, 77½; North Wales, 41½; Vale of Meath, 13; Waterford and Kilkenny, 7; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 69½; Ditto, Extensions, 12½; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 7½; York and North Midland, 52½.

**MINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Buckinghamshire, 109½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3½; Midland Bradford, 107½; Wear Valley, 30½. **PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Caledonian, 101½; Great Northern Scrip, 112; Great Western, fixed at 4½ per Cent, 109½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10, 11½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 145; Ditto Preference, 4½ per Cent, 51½; North British, 95; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham New Guaranteed, 11½; South Eastern, 25½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick 4 per Cent, 102.

**FOREIGN.**—Central of France, 39; Charleroi and Esquelines, 15½; Dijon and Besancon, 68; Dutch-Rhenish, 7½; East Indian, 29; Great Indian Peninsula, 7½; Grand Junction of France, 8½; Luxembourg, 4½, ex. New; Madras, 7½; Namur and Liege, 8; Northern of France, 30½; Ditto, Bonds, 14½; Paris and Lyons, 29½; Paris and Strasbourg, 30½; Paris, Oren, and Cherbourg, 6½; Rouen and Havre, 16½, ex. div.; Sambre and Meuse, 9½; Western of France, 16½.

**Mining Shares** have risen very firm. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 1½; Australian, 3½; Australian Freehold, 4½; A. & M. Maria, 4½ to 1; British Iron, 6½; St. John del Rey, 30½; Carson's Creek, 1½ to 1; Colonial Gold, 1½ to 1½; Copiapo, 6½ to 6½; Guden Mountain, 1½; Mariquita, 1½; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Port Philip, 1½ to 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 13; South Australian, 14½; T. N. Croft, 12½; and United Mexican, 7½ to 8.

### THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE.**—Up to our market this week the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage, have been but moderate. For all kinds, the demand has ruled steadily, as usual, and quotations. Fine foreign wheats have realised full current prices. Low and damp parcels have commanded very little attention. The barley trade has been somewhat active, and good cargoes have been effected at extreme prices. Malt has produced fairly previous rates. There has been only a moderate inquiry for oats, and importers have refused to accept lower figures. Fine white peas have not moved rather more money, but other kinds have met a slow sale. Beans and flour, both English and foreign, tolerably firm.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 3½ to 4½; ditto, white, 3½ to 4½; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 3½ to 4½; ditto, white, 3½ to 4½; ryegrass, 3½ to 4½; grinding barley, 26 to 28; distilling ditto, 28 to 30; malted barley, 30 to 32; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, 24 to 25; brown ditto, 8 to 10; Kingston and Weymouth, 5 to 6; Cavalier, 6 to 6½; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 17 to 18; ditto, 17 to 18; potato, 10 to 11; Youghal and Cork, black, 16 to 20; ditto, white, 17 to 22; tick beans, new, 32 to 33; ditto, old, 33 to 35; grey peas, 31 to 32; mangel, 32 to 33; white, 28 to 30; bolle a. 40 to 45 per quarter. Town made flour, 38 to 43; Suffolk, 29 to 31; Stockton and Yarmouth, 31 to 35 per 250 lb. Foreign: American flour, 18 to 23 per barrel; French, 27 to 34 per sack.

**General.**—Generally speaking, this market is in a very inactive state. In prices, however, we have no change to report:—Lined, English sowing 50s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 43 to 45; Mediterranean and Odo sea, 44 to 47; hempseed, 38 to 40 per quarter. Corn, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Tares, 5s 6d per bushel. English rape-seed, new, 42 to 43 per cwt. of the quarter. Linseed, 47 to 48; clover, 48 to 49; foreign, 18 to 19 per cwt. Rape cake, 14 to 15 to 16 per ton. Canary, 22 to 24 per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 50s; white ditto, 40s to 45s per cwt.

**Wheat.**—The prices of wheat in the metropolis are from 6½ to 7d; of household ditto 6d to 6½ per 4½ bushel.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 37½; barley, 27½; oats, 18s 0d; rye, 30s 1d; beans, 34s 1d; peas 30s 4d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 39½; barley, 27½; oats, 18s 0d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 34s 1d; peas 30s 4d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

**Tea.**—The demand for common sound oolong has continued active during the whole of the week, and prices have advanced. Large parcels have changed hands, at from 9½ to 12½ per lb. All other teas are steady, and quite as dear. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 34,225 lbs. at 2½ p. lb., against 22,545 lbs. in 1851.

**Coffee.**—Considerable activity has been apparent in this market. Plantation Ceylon has improved 2 to 3s; other kinds in proportion, about 3000 bags good ordinary native have produced 4 6s 6d per cwt.

**Sugar.**—At present the stocks in warehouse are very extensive. All raw qualities move off readily, at an advance of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Good to fine yellow Barbados has realised 37s to 38s; fine Demerara, 40s to 41s 6d; fine Mauritius, 36s to 41s; grainy white Bengal, 41s to 42s per cwt. About 12,000 bags Manila have sold at 19s 3d to 19s 6d in bond. Refined goods steady, at 44s 6d to 45s per cwt. The total clearance, to the 16th instant, were 5,245 tons, against 4,193 tons in 1851.

**Rice.**—This article is very firm, and a shade higher. 50,000 bags Bengal have sold at from 10s to 12s per cwt.

**Fruit.**—Several parcels of currant have been cleared off at 70s per cwt. Valencia raisins steady, at 4½ to 5s. Figs, 60s to 70s; sultanas, 15s to 20s per cwt.

**Provisions.**—A moderate inquiry exists for Irish butter, at previous rates. Foreign has given way 5s to 4s per cwt. In the retail market, we have no change to report. Fine weekly Doree 83s to 91s per cwt; fresh, 9s to 1s per dozen lb. Bacon very dull, and offering at 3s to 4s per lb. less money. Lard and hams fine, but beef and pork command very little attention.

**Tallow.**—Intelligence having been received to the effect that 7000 casks have passed the Sound, the demand is less active, and the price has fallen 1s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 4½ to 5d per cwt. not cash.

**Oils.**—Firm oil moves off freely on higher terms, viz. 1s 6d. Most other oils are steady. Spirits of turpentine have advanced to 50s per cwt.

**Spirit.**—Lowland Island rum is quoted at 1s 5d to 1s 6d; East India, 1s 5d; and Havana, 1s 5d to 1s 6d. In the retail market, we have no change to report. Fine weekly Doree 83s to 91s per cwt; fresh, 9s to 1s per dozen lb. Bacon very dull, and offering at 3s to 4s per lb. less money. Lard and hams fine, but beef and pork command very little attention.

**Indigo.**—The sales have been brought to a close. Rather over 5000 chests were disposed of, at 7d to 1s per cwt above previous rates.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, 22 15s to 23 15s; clover ditto, 23 15s to 24 15s; and straw, 15 6s to 16 1s per load. Trade dull.

**Coal.**—Howard's West Hartley Netherlon, 15s 9d; Redburn Main, 13s 6d; Wyllam 15s 6d; Braddyl, 18s; Hillon, 18s; Haswell, 18s; Lambton, 17s 9d; Stewart's, 18s; Casco, 17s 8d; Tees, 18s per ton.

**Hops.**—All kinds are in good request, and quite as dear as last week. The duty is called £29,000.

**Wool.**—The public sales are progressing steadily, and prices have advanced ½d to 1d per lb. About 16,000 bales have now been disposed of.

**Potatoes.**—Although the supplies are seasonably good, the demand is active, at higher rates. Kent and Essex regents, 90s to 12s; ditto, shaws, 9s to 10s; ditto, middlings, 6s to 9s; York regents, 100s to 12s; French, 80s to 90s per ton.

**Beef.**—From 2s 10 to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 10 to 3s 4d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per lb, to sink the scale.

**Newgate and Leadenhall.**—The supplies being large, the trade has ruled inactive, as follows: Beef, from 2s 10 to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 10 to 3s 4d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 10 to 3s 10d per lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 15.

**WAR OFFICE, OCTOBER 15.**

2d Life Guards: Troop Corporal Major W. Walker to be Quartermaster, vice Allen. 1st Life Guards: Troop Corporal O. Foster to be Quartermaster, vice Allen. 14th Light Dragoons: Veterinary Surgeon W. C. C. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Caldwell. 17th: S. P. Constant to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Lord. 8th Foot: Ensign T. B. Grierson to be Lieutenant, vice Robertson. 13th: S. L. D. Willm to be Ensign, vice Stone. 17th: W. D. Tompkins to be Ensign, vice Smyth. 22d: Ensign W. C. C. to be Lieutenant, vice Bouverie; Lieutenant D. P. Bouverie to be Adjutant, vice Goddard. 23rd: H. Anstruther to be Second Lieutenant, vice Taylor. 28th: Lieutenant S. Hackett to be Adjutant, vice Webb. 33rd: J. J. Greenwood to be Ensign, vice Kenrick. 38th: De Vis Tupper to be Ensign, vice Vaughan. 46th: T. T. Ferde to be Ensign, vice Forchler. 50th: Major G. neral J. Allen, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut Gen W. F. B. Loftus. 54th: Capt. A. T. Rice to be Major, vice Hare; Lieut H. P. Marston to be Captain, vice Rice; Ensign S. S. Largent to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. 55th: Lieut. J. J. Boucher to be Captain, vice Cumming; Ensign G. K. Crosse to be Lieutenant, vice Boucher. 61st: Lieut. General J. Reeve to be Colonel, vice Gen H. Fraser, C.B.; Ensign H. J. Yonge to be Ensign, vice Ffrench. 71st: W. C. C. to be Ensign, vice Bienenbasseit. 80th: Ensign J. Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Freeman. 81st: J. A. Deane to be Ensign, vice Henley. 84th: J. White to be Ensign, vice Haywood. 81st: R. Woolhouse to be Ensign, vice Cope. 85th: Ensign H. S. Cochrane to be Lieutenant, vice Cope; Ensign J. T. Nevill to be Ensign, vice Cochrane. 85th: E. H. Webb to be Ensign, vice Ramsden. 93rd: Lieut. J. A. Fraser to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Lord C. Russell; Ensign M. G. Syrot to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser. 95th: J. Whitty to be Ensign, vice Alcock.

### BANKRUPTS.

S. DAINES, New Bond-street, booter and glove. A. DAWSON, Charles-street, Mile-end, New-town, engineer. J. HOGKIN, Thames-tunnel Iron Wharf and Rochester-street, iron merchant. A. F. KETT, Sydney-terrace, Brighton, and Burgess hill, brickmaker. C. H. CANNING, Birmingham, draper. W. SMITH, Bolton-in-Moors, Lancashire, grocer.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MURRAY, Dundee, ironmonger. J. GRAY, Dundee, merchant.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

### BANKRUPTS.

R. TUBBS, Holywell-street, Shoreditch, haberdasher. W. AUSTIN, the Grove, Great Guildford-street, Southwark, and New-a-roost, Southwark-bridge-road, iron founder. A. M. WALL, Bishop's-road, Paywater, surgeon. CAROLINE LEE, Park-street, Oxford-street, baker. J. B. MACCOMBE, Falmouth, licensed victualler. A. LESTOCK, Huddersfield, draper. M. BURNIE, Wetherby, Yorkshire, grocer. T. BELL and A. CHAMP, Liverpool, provision dealers. W. LOWCOCK, Bootle, Lancashire, butcher. G. SMITH, Liverpool, tailor.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. G. HORSBROUGH, Dundee, corn merchant.

### BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Wollace, H. M. 10th Regiment, of a son.—On the 15th inst, the wife of Professor T. Geodes de Gruter, St. Andrew's College, of a daughter.—On the 15th inst, the wife of the Rev W. Burns, incumbent of Sheen, St. John's, of a son.—On the 15th inst, the wife of the Rev A. W. Webb, of a son.—On the 18th inst, the wife of D. F. Cotton Finch, of a daughter.—On the 11th inst, the wife of the Rev John Graham, of a son.—On the 18th inst, the wife of Mr. R. Lamb, of a son.—On the 13th inst, the wife of Lieutenant John P. Cheyne, R. N., of a son.—On the 18th inst, the wife of the Rev Edward Harton, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst, Augusta Sophia, widow of the late James Hill Albany, of 4, St. George's-place, Hyde-park-corner, London, to Thomas Norton Esq. barrister-at-law, sometime Chief Justice of Newfoundland.—On the 18th inst, the Rev William Thornton, M.A., to Eleanora Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rev Daniel Boys, vicar of Benenden, and of Brookland, Kent.—On the 14th inst, Captain Richard Blackwood Price, R.A., son of James Price, Esq., of Hatfield-house, county of Down, to Anne Maria, younger daughter of the late Colonel T. F. Wade, C.B., of Havant, Hampshire.—On the 19th inst, the late John H. Hargreaves, by the Rev T. O. Goodchild, Rector, George East, third son of John Hargreaves, Esq., Thomas-a-square, Hackney, to Ellen Masserman, third daughter of the late Henry Louch, Esq., of the Manor Cottage, Poplar.—On the 13th, at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, by the Rev J. Hatchard, Lieut. enant John Cartwright, R. N., of Buckland-terrace, to H. Lena Agnes, daughter of the late Captain Beverford, late of the 55th Regiment.—On the 20th inst, at St. Paul's Church, London, by the Rev Henry Mackenzie, Vicar, John Bunney, Esq., of Coventry, to Miss Agnes Edgar.

### DEATHS.

On the 14th inst, at the house of Mrs. M. T. Mchlen, Britton-hill, Frances Ka's Evans Nichols grand-daughter of the above, and the beloved and only child of Mr. Evans Nichols, Esq., of 11, Grove-road, Nor. h. Bristol, late of Montpelier Villas, Stockwell, aged eight months.—On the 15th inst, the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Newburgh.—On the 17th inst, the Rev Edward Mangin, M.A., aged eighty, Preliminary of Bath, in the diocese of Killaloe, Ireland.—On the 18th inst, the Hon. Mr. R. Lamb, in the forty-third year of his age.—On the 13th inst, Major Herbert B. Avey of the 5th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, late Deputy Paymaster-General of the Northern Division Madras Presidency, aged forty-six.—On the 15th inst, in his thirty-ninth year, Harriet, the wife of the Rev J. E. A. Allen.—On the 7th inst, Captain Leonard Charles Cooke, R. N. youngest surviving son of the late Sir Leonard Cooke, Bart.—On the 14th inst, Lieutenant-General John C. Hargreaves, K.C., Colonel of the 67th Regiment.—On the 14th inst, Henry Angelo, Esq., Superintendent of Sword Exercise to the Army, aged seventy-two.

### EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, NEW YORK, 1853.

The construction of the building for this "World's Fair," was commenced on the 7th ult., in Reservoir-square, and New York papers of subsequent date state the work to be "going steadily on." The directors, in order to insure dispatch, had determined not to give all the work to one contractor, but to divide it between various parties, and to retain the general supervision in their own hands.

Reservoir-square, of which the municipal authorities have given the Association a lease, lies west of the Croton distributing reservoir, and between that mighty mass of stone and the Sixth avenue. The precise distance from the reservoir to the Sixth avenue is 445 feet; and the width, north and south, from Fortieth to Forty-second street is 455 feet. On this piece of ground has been commenced the building in question; the plans of which have been selected from among several competitors, including Mr. Seltzer, the architect of the Astor Library; Mr. Downing, murdered on board the *Henry Clay*; Mr. Eidlitz, Sir Joseph Paxton, and others.

The successful competitors are Messrs. Carstensen and Gildemeister. Mr. Gildemeister has been some time settled in New York. Mr. Carstensen is the designer of the Tivoli and Casino of Copenhagen. The directors (says the *New York Journal*) have been fortunate in selecting a plan from this side of the water, and in not going to England for one. This is an idle boast; and we cannot help observing that the New York designers have, evidently, had their eye upon the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park.

The main features of the New York design are as follows:—The general plan of the edifice is a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection. Each diameter of the cross will be 365 feet 5 inches long. There will be three similar entrances—one on the 8th avenue, one on Fortieth, and one on Forty-second street. Each entrance will be 47 feet wide, and that on the Sixth avenue will be approached by a flight of eight steps. Each arm of the cross is, on the ground plan, 149 feet broad. This is divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side; the nave, 41 feet wide; each aisle, 54 feet wide. On each front is a large semicircular fanlight, 41 feet broad and 21 feet high, answering to the arch of the nave. The central portion, or nave, is carried up to the height of 67 feet; and the semicircular arch by which it is spanned is 41 feet broad. There are thus, in effect, two arched naves, crossing each other at right angles, 41 feet broad, 67 feet high to the crown of the arch, and 365 feet long; and on each side of these naves is an aisle, 54 broad and 45 feet high. The exterior of the roadway of the nave is 71 feet. The central dome is 100 feet in diameter—68 feet inside from floor to the spring of the arch, and 118 feet to the crown; and on the outside, with the lantern, 149 feet. The exterior angles of the building are ingeniously filled up with a sort of lean-to, 24 feet high, which gives the ground plan an octagonal shape, each side or face being 149 feet wide. At each angle is an octagonal tower, 8 feet in diameter, and 75 feet high. Each aisle is covered by a gallery of its own width, and 24 feet from the floor.

Now, to compare this building with some of the great European wonders. St. Paul's, of London, is 500 feet long, but has only 84,025 square feet on its ground floor, and is thus, on the whole, decidedly smaller. St. Peter's Church, at Rome, is 669 feet long, and has 227,069 square feet. So that the New York Crystal Palace will be, on the ground floor, just half the size of St. Peter's—but, with the galleries, the available room in St. Peter's is only one-fifth larger. The New York building covers only one-eighth of the ground occupied by the Hyde Park Crystal Palace; but the available space, with the galleries, is about one-fifth or one-sixth.

The general idea of the Reservoir-square building—that of a Greek cross with a dome over the centre—though not by any means new, is one of approved architectural effect. It is no less than Michael Angelo's idea of St. Peter's, before Carlo Maderno altered it to its present proportions.

We understand that arrangements are making for sending to New York a Turkish steam-frigate, with the various productions and fabrics of Turkey for exhibition; and Kisi's statue of the "Amazon" has already been received for the same purpose.

### THE SALISBURY EXHIBITION.

Of the good seed sown by the Great Exhibition of last year, the earliest fruit, matured in the provinces, has been gathered at the ancient city of Salisbury, where an exhibition of local industry, antiquities, works of arts, &c., was formally inaugurated by the Mayor and Council on Tuesday, the 12th, and noticed in our Journal of last week; many distinguished members of the neighbouring aristocracy being also present on the occasion. The Exhibition is comprised within four apartments of the spacious Council-house, of which our Artist has sketched the principal chamber.

The Council-house, it should be premised, is an edifice covering a considerable area, at the south-east angle of a very ample market-square. The lobby of the building is devoted to working machinery and such articles of a cumbersome and bulky nature as were inadmissible to the rooms. Entering the Council-chamber at the point selected by our Artist, the visitor finds himself in a well-proportioned room, draped in alternate flutes of blue and white muslin, while the exhibitors' stands are ranged round the walls, and in the character and quality of their contents are epitomised the trade and manufactures of Salisbury. The centre of the room is also



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It is certified by Dr. Ure to consist of the purest and most innocuous substances. Hygienic Toilet Soap, 6d and 1s; Toilet Vinegar, 2s 6d; Hygienic Pomade, 1s 6d; Hair Wash, 1s 6d; Dentifrice, 1s; Cosmetic Cream, 2s. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists, and by E. RIMMEL, 59, Gerrard-street, Soho.

the Royal Laundry; and WOTHERSPOON'S steam-made CONFECTIONS, to which was awarded the Prize Medal. Glasgow: R WOTHERSPOON and Co., 40, Dunlop-street. London: Wotherspoon, M'Kay and Co., 48, King William-street, City; and sold by all grocers and druggists.

**THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—CAPPER** and WATERS having given great attention to perfecting this Shirt, can recommend it for fitting with a precision and ease hitherto unknown. Any gentleman can have the Corazza or any other form of shirt, by sending measures taken tight—1, round the neck; 2, round the chest; 3, round the waist; 4, round the wrist; 5, the height of the

rearer. Excellent cotton shirts, with fine linen fronts, collars, and wrists, 6s to 12s each; good Linen Shirts, 10s to 25s each; additional charges for Dress Shirts, from 2s to 4s each.—26, Regent-street, St. James's, London.

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**NO CHARGE MADE for STAMPING**

Arms, Crests, Coronets, or Initials on Paper and Envelopes.  
**MENY RODRIGUE'S Stationery and Account Book Warehouse,**  
 1, Piccadilly. Good cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 4d per 100;  
 cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d; thick Ditto, five quires  
 for 1s; Letter-paper, 4s per ream; Foolcap, 9s per ream; Se-mon  
 paper, 4s 6d per ream; Black-bordered Note, 4d per quire, 6s per

THE EMPRESS of CHINA'S TEA, imported

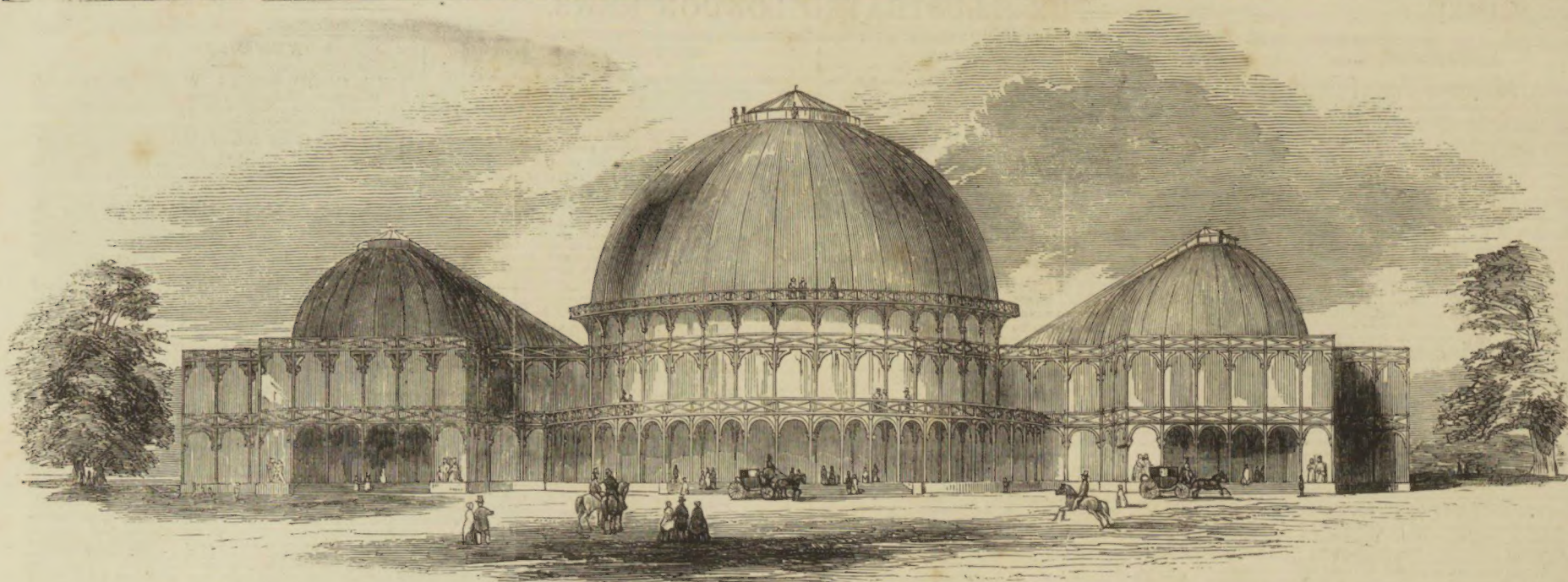
... this season to the first time, and containing all the choice  
... of the first and best crop. This fine tea has been chemically and  
... microscopically analyzed and tested by Mr Warrington, Chemical  
... perator to the Society of Apothecaries, and pronounced by him to be  
... perfectly genuine." All who taste it admit it to be the finest and  
... a specimen of any hitherto imported. Sold only in tin, at 4s 6d per lb,  
... the various agents. M.O.B.E. and Co., Sole, Wholesale, & Retail, Ex-  
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TO EMIGRANTS FOR THE GOLD FIELD AND OTHERS  
**LEE'S REGISTERED COMBINATION**  
 GOLD-DIGGING TOOL now on SALE, at all respectable Iron-  
 mongers. This unique Instrument is facile and powerful of working.

unequaled. It has a strong socket handle, fitting all the parts, whereby it can be adapted to the requirements of the workman, making a easy change from a Shovel to a Pick, a Scraper, an Axe, or a Crowbar. It thus supplies the essentials in digging in a cheap, durable and portable form, the whole weighing but little over 20 lb, including a few points supplied with the Pick.—Joseph Lee and Co. Manu-

cturers, Dale-end, Birmingham.



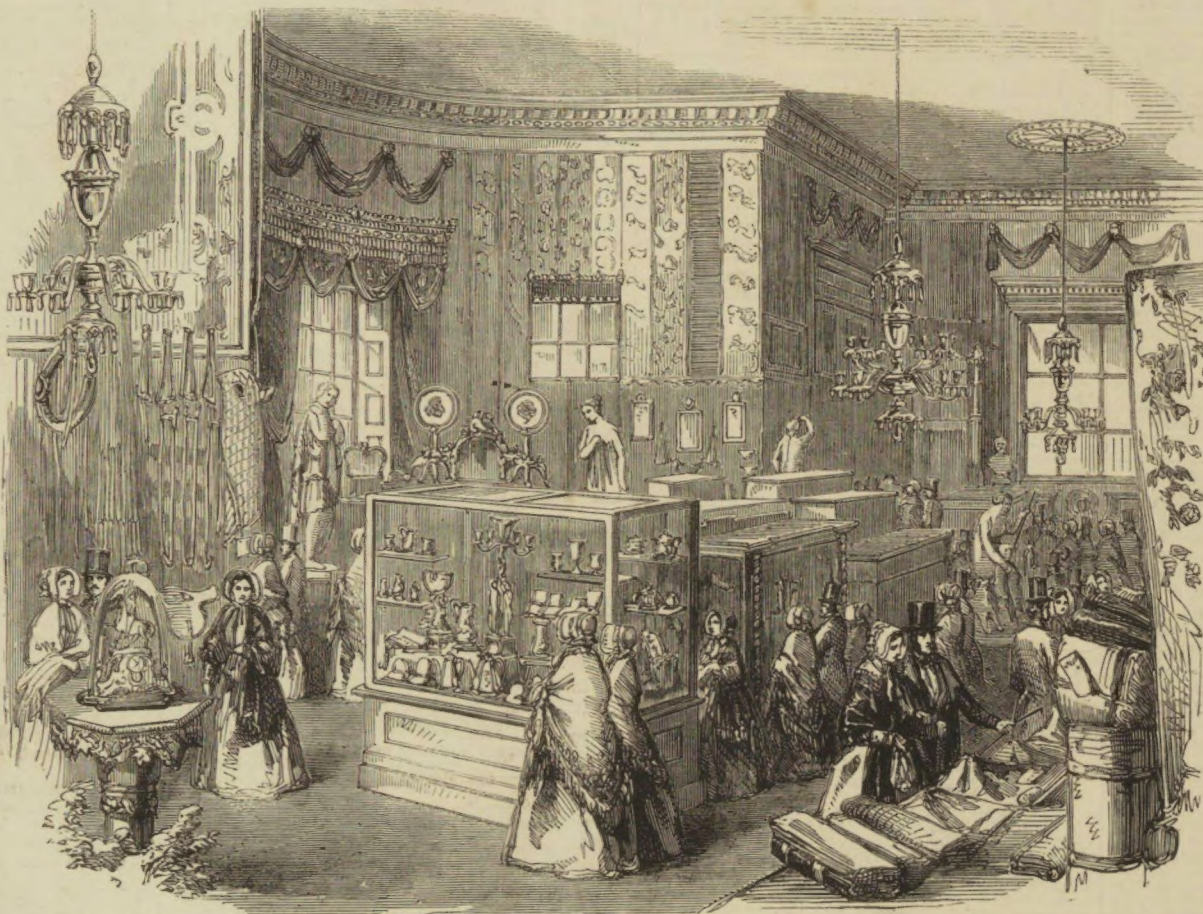


THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BUILDING AT DUBLIN: FRONT ELEVATION TO MERRION-SQUARE WEST.

### THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT DUBLIN, 1853

THE works of the building for this grand display are proceeding rapidly. The lawn of the Royal Dublin Society House presents a scene of the most animated character. The entire of the vast space fronting Merrion-square is surrounded with huge masses of timber piled in barks, one over the other, to a height of 20 feet, whilst the centre of the lawn is covered with some of the principal portions of the wood work, now nearly completed. The massive semicircular girders which are to sustain the sides and roof, at an elevation of forty feet at their apex above the level of the roof of the Royal Dublin Society House, are composed of ten layers of deal plank, of two inches and one-and-a-half inch thickness, connected by eight radiating struts of plank of the same substance, bound together by 3000 screws and 100 iron bolts; each of these huge half circles weighs eight tons. The iron trellis work for the support of the galleries is also completed; and we learn, as the heavy and most important parts of the building are nearly finished, the erection and completion of the entire edifice will be accomplished in a very short space of time. Mr. Roney, the honorary secretary, is at present on the Continent, arranging for the exhibition of the more interesting portions of the French arts and manufactures in the ensuing Exposition, and he has met with promises of the utmost support of the manufacturers.

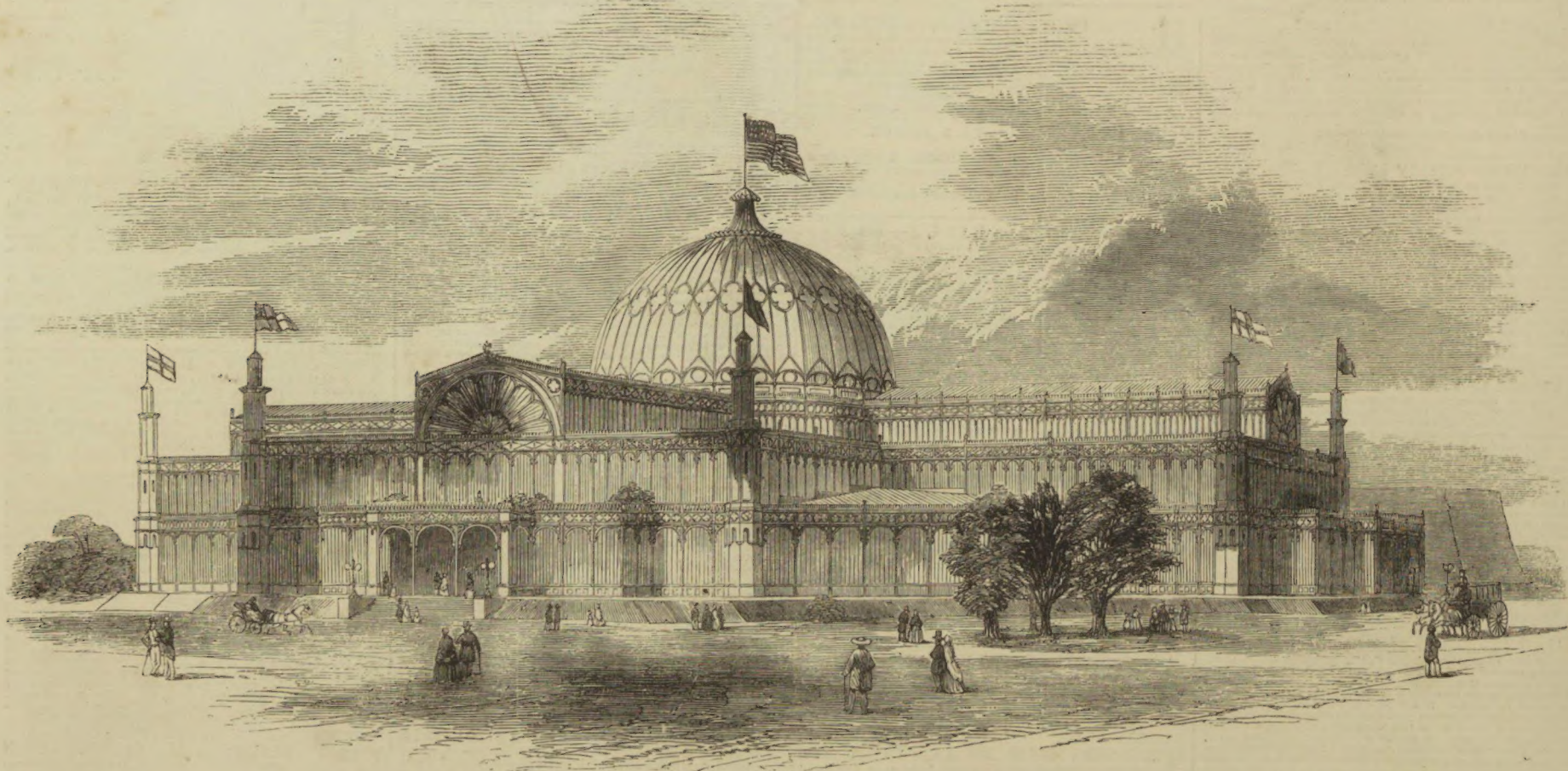
The illustration shows the adopted design, by Mr. Benson, completed: presenting a front to Merrion-square of 300 feet, the main or centre feature of the elevation consists of a semicircular projection, which forms the eastern termination of the central hall. This will be a noble apartment, 425 feet in length, and 100 feet in height, covered by a



THE SALISBURY EXHIBITION.—(SEE PAGE 342.)

semi-cylindrical roof upon trellis ribs, in one span of 100 feet. On each side of the central hall, and running parallel to it for the same length, are two halls 50 feet wide, with domed roofs, similar to that which covers the main nave of the building. The height from the floor to the roof of each of these halls will be 65 feet. They are approached through passages from the centre hall. In addition to these are four compartments, 25 feet wide, running the whole length of the building: two are placed between the centre hall and the side halls, and two on each side of the latter, divided into sections of 25 feet square. Over these compartments are spacious galleries, also running the length of the building, and affording increased space for exhibition and promenade. There are also external galleries, which will be attractive features. The termination of each of the principal roofs to the east and west is semi-spherical, giving strength as well as effect to the building. There will be three entrances in the front facing Merrion-square, under a range of verandahs. The materials of the building will be iron, timber, and glass. The roofs at each side of the lights will be timber, covered with waterproof cloth, manufactured by Messrs. Malcomson, of Portlaw, county Waterford. The trellis girders which support the galleries will be of wrought iron, supported on cast-iron pillars. Access to the building can also be had by the spacious courtyard of the Royal Dublin Society; whose suite of apartments, including the Museum, will be thrown open to the public during the Exhibition. The available area of ground floor will be 147,704 feet. Of wall space there will not be less than 87,000 feet.

From the activity and energy displayed, it is calculated that the building will be approaching completion in the latter end of the first month of next year.



BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, AT NEW YORK.—(SEE PAGE 342.)